The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,089—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINDWARA, 2,000 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 13th July, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on MONDAY, 11th July, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on FRIDAY, 8th July, 1881, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on SATURDAY, 23rd July, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. MERKARA, 3,000 Tons. The Coast Steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 20th July, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Merkara from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports:—Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

CALCUTTA TO RANGOON.

DURING the south-west monsoon the direct steamers will leave Calcutta for Rangoon every THURSDAY, instead of every FRIDAY.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th July, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	„ 360	„ 220		„ 80	
Port Said	„ 380	„ 230		„ 90	
Messina	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Naples	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350		„ 145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—

MANILLA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st August, 1881.
SUMATRA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st Sept., 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. POLLUCE	G. Ragusin	2,012	280	26th July.
s. s. HUNGARIA	G. Sturli	1,982	400	9th Sept.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	113 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. DAPHNE, Captain G. Doucich, 1,927 tons, 400 horse power, will be despatched as above on the 15th August, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 4th, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL (VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
[illegible]	Brand	2,700	400	16th July
[illegible]MORE	J. Vernil..	2,300	300	13th Aug.
[illegible]	Shaw	2,100	300	27th „

[illegible] have been specially built and adapted [illegible] Bombay Trade. [illegible] a Surgeon and Stewardess. [illegible] information, and any further [illegible]

[illegible]S & Co., [illegible]M & Co., } Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— KASHGAR	2627	450	R. G. Murray	12th July
s. INDUS	3462	600	S.D. Shallaard	19th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	A.W. Adamson	26th „
s. DECCAN	3129	550	W. B. Andrews	2nd Aug
— THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	9th „
s. PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. J. Baker	16th „
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A.C. Loggin	23rd „
s. ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	30th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	ViaBrindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING at CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	15th July.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 1st July, 1881.

CLAN LINE TO LIVERPOOL.

THE s. s. CLAN RANALD, 2,100 tons, will sail for Liverpool direct on or about the 16th instant. Passage money Rs. 450.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st July, 1881.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay,
GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission.

TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO.
PER S. S. LOCH RANNOCH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the CARGO of the above Steamer is now being landed at the Town Customs Warehouse and will be surveyed as landed. Consignees are requested to produce their BILLS of LADING, pay the deposit in respect of the General Average and TAKE DELIVERY of their goods forthwith. Such portion of the Cargo as is not taken delivery of on or before the 9th instant will be sold by public auction without further notice on account and at the risk of those concerned.

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners s.s. Loch Rannoch.

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Price 8 annas.

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For prevention of rust.
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PURE COD-LIVER OIL,

THE only kind authorised by the Medical Council, and prescribed by the principal Physicians and Surgeons—of a pale straw colour and almost entirely free from taste or smell. Is taken freely without nausea, or the other unpleasant symptoms which are produced by "Light Brown" and other impure oils.

"The *pure fresh oil* from the liver of the cod is more beneficial in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption than any agent medicinal, dietetic, or reginimal, that has yet been employed."—Dr. Williams.

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Capsuled and Labelled with our Trade Mark.
Cash Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
BRANCH OF SOCIETE GENERALE OF PARIS.

SPECIAL attention is drawn to the following favourable terms regarding Fire Insurance passed at a late Meeting of the Associated Fire Insurance Offices of Great Britain:—

COPY OF RESOLUTION.

In all Tariffs providing additional rates for the use of Artificial Light the additional rates shall be reduced by one half if the following warrants be inserted in the Policy.

Warranted that no Artificial Light except the Electric Light only be used for any purpose.

The Company is prepared to undertake lighting of every description, and Estimates will be forwarded on application to the General Manager, or Chief Engineer, care of PEEL, CASSELS & CO., BOMBAY.

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Samples and Prices on application at our London Warehouse, 65, Old Bailey.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE and MANAGER........Mr. GEO. NORVILLE.

SATURDAY, 9th JULY, 1881.
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF
MONS. & MDME. BERGER-DEPLACE.
(Opera Bouffe Artistes)
Also of
THE CELEBRATED FRENCH GYMNASTS
PROFESSOR THU-ZET AND MDME. THU-ZET,
AND
LA PETITE JEANNE.

PRICES AS USUAL.
Box Plan now open at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

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BY THE POLITICAL ORPHAN.

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Price Rs. 2-8.

CHEAP PASSAGES.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID OR MARSEILLES.
SAILING ON 9TH OR 10TH JULY:—

THE fine steamer BRANTFORT CITY, 2371 tons Register, classed 100 A1, at Lloyds, has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

Apply to
McCULLOCH, BEYTS & CO.,
Agents, Brantford City (s. s.)

Bombay, 6th July, 1881.

FINE ARTS.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL PICTURE EXHIBITION of the Simla Fine Arts Society will be OPENED at Simla on SATURDAY, the 17th of September, 1881. For particulars apply post-paid to

Colonel F. C. MAISEY,
Honorary Secretary, Simla Fine Arts Society.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CLARETS—Pauillac	in quarts.	Rs. 10 0	per doz.
Pauillac Medoc..	„	„ 10 0	„
BRANDY—Prince Napoleon.	„	„ 17 0	„
From Messrs. Brandenburg, Freres, Bordeaux.			
CLARETS—Medoc	in quarts.	Rs. 9 12	per doz.
Pauillac	„	„ 10 0	„
Poutet Canet	„	„ 11 4	„
Chateau Leoville.	„	„ 14 4	„
BRANDY—Giraffe	„	„ 17 0	„
Vieux Cognac	„	„ 21 4	„
From Anton Dreher Kl. Schwechat nr. Vienna.			
BEER in cases of 4 dozen quarts		Rs. 6 8	per doz.
„ „ 6 „ pints		„ 4 0	„

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FORT, BOMBAY.

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HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow Street.

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Cash. per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.				Cash. per dozen. Pints. Rs. as.
42 0	Still...	... HOCK ...	...Johannisberg	23 0
	The perfection of Hocks, highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste.			
36 0	Still...	... HOCK ...	...Liebfraumilch	19 0
	A very fine full-bodied wine, rich in character and flavour.			
27 0	Still...	... HOCK ...	...Nierstein	14 8
	Very soft and good bouquet.			
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	A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate, and fine.			
24 8	Still...	... HOCK ...	...Steinwein	...
	Of great fragrance, pure and natural.			
21 0	Still...	... HOCK ...	... Geisenheim	11 8
	Good flavour and body, can be well recommended.			
19 0	Still...	... HOCK ...	... Laubenheim	10 8
	A light dinner wine, sound, and adapted for general use.			

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.

POSSESSING EXCELLENCIES UNSURPASSED and not obtainable in the usual WOOD FRAME instruments. The tone is POWERFUL, CLEAR, BRILLIANT and PURE, a combination of qualities rarely produced. REQUIRES LESS TUNING than any other PIANOS extant and resists all CLIMATIC INFLUENCES.

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MUSIC SALOON, BOMBAY.

WHISKY! WHISKY!!

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of fine old Campbelton and Glen Isla ranks amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate a really good sound WHISKY PEG. Shipments arrive regularly direct from the distillers, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen Rs. 23. Per bottle Rs. 2, cash.

The "London Club Sherry," T. and T. supply, is a very high-class wine, rich and delicate in flavour of exquisite aroma and very nutritious. Price per dozen Rs. 27.

The "St. Julien Medoc" for breakfast or tiffin cannot be surpassed in the East at the price, Price per dozen quarts Rs. 10; pints Rs. 5-12.

THOMSON and TAYLOR
5, RAMPART ROW, AND KALBADEVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

ZOEDONE FOR INDIA,
A DELICIOUS SPARKLING BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE

Is Exhilarating, yet Non-alcoholic.
May be taken continuously as a Substitute for Alcoholic Liquors with the most beneficial results.
Will keep good after being opened, and retains its Sparkling Qualities to the last.
May be drunk by persons of every age, and at all times.

Dr. G. S. Ranking, Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, writes of it thus:—"I am of opinion that in 'Zoedone' is to be found a complete solution of the problem which has long exercised the minds of the medical profession in India, viz., the discovery of a beverage which shall assuage thirst, restore nervous waste, and, while being palatable, be also non-alcoholic. It is my firm conviction that if 'Zoedone' be introduced into India it will meet all the requirements of those who wish to restore their nervous systems without impairing their livers."

From Dr. Lucas, Bombay Medical Department, Author of "The Elements of Indian Hygiene," &c.: "I am of opinion that the invaluable aerated beverage 'Zoedone' deserves the highest attention at the hands of the Indian public; it is not only health-giving drink, but essentially, containing as it does the quadruple phosphates of iron, lime, potash, and soda, a health-restoring drink par excellence reviving and refresh ing the vital powers. It would be a blessing indeed if we could see it introduced into hotels, restaurants, regimental messes, and canteens. To weakly females in India it would decidedly tend not only to the amelioration of their own health, but that of their offspring, the future generations of men and women. I need scarcely allude to its indication as a remedial and dietetic agent in cases of malarial cachexy, phthisis, &c., the cost at which it is sold should in itself commend 'Zoedone' to the people in India."

The Company's Agents for India, including Burmah and Ceylon, are as follows:—

Agents in Chief, Messrs. Willis Rodwell & Co., London.

BOMBAY	Messrs.	C. H. B. Forbes & Co.
CALCUTTA	„	Hinde, Allen & Co.
CAWNPORE	„	Cooper Allen & Co.
CALICUT	„	Pierce, Leslie & Co.
COCHIN	„	„
CEYLON	„	W. M. Smith & Co.
KURRACHE	„	A. McHinch & Co.
MADRAS	„	Shaw & Winch.
RANGOON	„	Halliday Brothers.
ADEN	„	Cowasjee Dinshaw & Brothers.

Price Rs. 4½ per dozen pints, in cases of 6 dozen each.

Any orders transmitted to the Company's Agents will meet with due attention.

Wholesale and Trade Terms may be obtained from above Agents.

By order,
J. DURIE PATTULLO,
Secretary.

BEWARE OF THE SPURIOUS IMITATIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN ZOEDONE COMPANY, Limited, are prepared to allot to Applicants in India 15,000 Shares, part of £100,000 Capital of the Company, and thus give consumers in India a direct interest in the success of the Company.

Prospectuses and information may be obtained from the Agents of the Company.

LONDON...	Messrs.	Willis, Rodwell & Co.
BOMBAY...	„	C. H. B. Forbes & Co.
CALCUTTA	„	Hinde, Allen & Co.
COLOMBO	„	W. M. Smith & Co.
KURRACHEE	„	A. McHinch & Co.
MADRAS...	„	Shaw & Winch.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To the Directors of
THE INDIAN ZOEDONE COMPANY, Limited.

Gentlemen,

Having paid to Messrs. ________ the Agents of the Company, the sum of Rs. ________ being 10/- per Share, at the current rate of Exchange for Bank Demand Drafts, on ________ Shares, I request you to allot me that number of Shares in the Company, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to become a member of the Company in respect thereof, and to pay the balance of 10/- per Share on the Shares allotted to me, three months after date of allotment.

Name (in full) ________
Address ________
Profession ________
on ________
Date ________1881.
Signature ________

In order to obviate difficulties with regard to registration of transfers, the Certificates for Shares allotted to residents in India will be made out to bearer if desired, so as to facilitate transfer from hand to hand.

J. DURIE PATTULLO,
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E. C. Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 11th, to MONDAY, the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 6th July 1881.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum, will be PAYABLE on application on and after the 25th instant, to registerd shareholders on 30th June, 1881.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 6th July, 1881.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED a Dog-or-pony CART with single harness (new or second-hand) suitable for a galloway. Address A. E. C., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

SMOKERS.—Smoke only Phillips' speciality Havanahs. Rs. 2 per 100.—HANBURY & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a bright airy ROOM, at No. 6, Hummum Street. Apply on the premises.

CONDITIONS for the BHEEMA CUP of 1881, value Rs. 800, can be had on application to the Honorary Secretary, Poona Hunt.

APOLLO BUNDER TIFFIN.—Australian Corned Beef and boiled Fowl and Australian Ox Tongues.—W. B. GREEN, Tiffin and Dining Rooms, Apollo Bunder.

SPONGES.—Just received a small parcel of large, medium and small SPONGES, finest quality and cheap. J. NEUBERG, Meadow Street.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.—Open to the sea-breeze on every side. Newly furnished throughout. Best Table in Bombay. Billiard and Tiffin Rooms.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BUILDING TENDERS are invited for repairs and additions to a building in the Fort. Printed details will be supplied on application. C. E., care of *Times of India*.

POLO PONIES for sale at Scott & Co.'s Yard, Girgaum. A batch of twelve strong, active, and useful PONIES, all broken to saddle and some to harness. Two well matched pairs amongst the lot.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT (near the General Post Office).—Tiffins, chops, steaks, soups, hot joints, tea, coffee, wines, spirits, ices, &c.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER and Co.'s MEDOC, bottled in Bombay. Cash Rs. 9-4 credit, Rs. 9-8 per doz. qts.

REDUCED QUOTATIONS FOR BULL-DOG BEER and STOUT received by every mail-steamer.
Prices—Rs. 5-6 per doz. qts. } net
„ „ 3-8 „ pts. } cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

MESSRS. WISDOM AND WARTER,
XEREZ DE LA FRONTERA.

HAVING appointed us their BOMBAY AGENTS, we have the pleasure to offer for Sale their excellent SHERRY WINES, at the following cheap rates:—

Extra Dry, very clean and elegant, in Quarter Casks of about 27 imperial gallons		Rs. 150
Manzanilla	do.	„ 170
Fino Palmo	do.	„ 240

For sample bottle and other information apply to
WARDEN & Co.

35, Meadow Street, Fort.

McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address; it is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended.

PRICES FOR CASH.

Quarts	Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of	4 doz.	
Pints	„ 3 4	„ „	7 doz.
Hogsheads..	„ 60 0 per hhd.		

Apply to
WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
or
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGER,
opposite Crawford Market.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR, GIRGAUM.
FOR SALE.

AN English-built Mail Phaeton, by King, of Long Acre.

An English-built self-driving Park Phaeton for one Horse or a pair of Galloways. Price Rs. 650.

A second-hand English-built Barouche, with a set of NEARLY NEW plated, mounted, square-buckled Harness; price Rs. 1,200; property of a gentleman proceeded to England.

Just received a fresh batch of Harnesses and Saddlery, including four-in-hand Harness.

IF YOU WISH TO BE WELL AND KEEP WELL, TAKE BRAGG'S PURE VEGETABLE Charcoal.

It keeps the system in a pure and healthy condition by its well known action in absorbing all impure gases and putrescence in the stomach and bowels, all malignant fevers may be avoided, and indigestion, flatulence, acidity, &c., is speedily removed by this valuable remedial Agent, and is invaluable to persons residing in hot climates.

Sold by all Chemists throughout the world, as supplied to the London Hospitals in Bottles 2s., 4s., and 6s. each. Wholesale Depot, Wigmore Street, London.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects, are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Small Bottles. [48l. 758.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle Street, Liverpool, England.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

NOTICES.

ANY PERSONS having CLAIMS against the estate of the late Mr. J. G. [illegible] Mint Master, Bombay, are requested to submit [illegible] to undersigned within one month from this date [illegible] which no claims will be admitted.

G. J. HYNES, [illegible]

23rd June, 1881.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having claims against, or who are indebted to the estate of the late [illegible] General J. HUME HENDERSON, [illegible] are requested to communicate with the [illegible] in one month, after which no claims will be [illegible]

[illegible], Colonel,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Quetta, 28th June, 1881.

T. DREWET, [illegible]
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
Experimental [illegible]
Mechanical [illegible] &c.
Plans and Estimates prepared.
Machinery, &c.
Bought and Sold on Commission.
No. 5, [illegible] Street, Fort.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP subsisting between us, the undersigned JAMES GREAVES, GEORGE COTTON and RALPH HYDE CHEETHAM, as merchants carrying on business at Bombay and elsewhere in the East Indies, under the style or firm of GREAVES, COTTON, and Co., and at Liverpool and Stockport in England under the style or firm of JAMES GREAVES and Co., is DISSOLVED as and from the 1st day of July, 1881, by mutual consent, so far as regards the said Ralph Hyde Cheetham, who retires from the said partnership. All debts due and owing to or by the late firms, will be received and paid by the said James Greaves and George Cotton, who, under the above-named styles or firms, will carry on the said business as and from the said 1st day of July, 1881, on their own account.—Dated this 1st day of July, 1881.

Witness,	JAMES GREAVES.
FRANK CHALK,	G. COTTON.
Notary Public, Bombay.	R. HYDE CHEETHAM.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Fire Insurance Company, Limited, will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Church Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of July, 1881, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of passing the undermentioned Special Resolution:—

"That the word 'five' be struck out from Clause 81 of the Articles of Association of the Company, and that there be substituted therefor the words 'seven and a half.'"

By order of the Board.
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 25th June, 1881.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, on THURSDAY, the 7th July, 1881, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st May, 1881.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To declare a Bonus to insurers.
4.—To elect Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

By order of the Board.
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.
Secretaries and Managers.

8, Church Lane, Bombay, 28th June 1881.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th June to 7th July, 1881, both days inclusive.

CHINCHPOOGLY STEAM PATENT ROPE-WALK.

ROPES, best quality Patent Manillas; Hemp, Oiled and Unoiled; Europe Hemp, Tarred; Coir Oiled and Unoiled; Lines; Twines, &c.

Manufactured of all sizes under European Superintendence, and Test Notes granted when required.

Tarpaulins, plain, oiled, tarred or painted, warranted not to crack or stick together, also supplied from the Rope-Walk.

For further information apply to
HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM & Co.
No. 6, Apollo Street.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per mouth, including h[illegible]. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 1[illegible]. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 20.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs.			Rs. 9-0	per keg.
Do.	F	do.	„ 12-0	do.
Do.	F F	do.	„ 17-8	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	„ 13-0	do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	„ 10-8	per case.
Do.	F F	do.	„ 11-0	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	„ 12-0	do.
1 lb. tins	F	do.	„ 9-8	do.
Do.	F F	do.	„ 10-0	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	„ 11-0	do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	„ 18-0	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	„ 24-0	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	„ 15-0	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.
Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

H. J. MEYERS AND CO.'S
CELEBRATED INDIAN TEAS
Procurable from
SORABJEE CURSETJEE JEWELLER,
Sole Agent in
BOMBAY,
65, Breach Candy Road.
Send for a price-list.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements at the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWAHUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, almost every one in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotelkeepers, Merchants, Traders and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway *Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native Languages at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS *In Re* MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE AND COL. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B., WITH PLAN OF THE BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price, 8 Annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 6.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were unaltered at 101¾, French Rentes at 120½, and the 3½ per cent. Indian Loan at 103½. In enfaced Rupee Paper Four per cents are still quoted at 87, Four-and-a-half at 93¼, an advance of ⅛. Indian Exchange Bank shares show no movement of any kind.

In General Produce, Coffee and Cocoanut-oil are unaltered. Linseed is firm and partially dearer for Calcutta to arrive. Rapeseed is unaltered. Wheat is quoted 3d. per cental lower in Liverpool.

Piece-goods in Manchester are reported quiet but firm, quoted prices being the same as on Friday last, with the exception of an advance of ⅛d. per lb. in Twist.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed strong for Americans with 1-16d. advance, both on the spot and to arrive, whilst Surats, although firm, show no change in values. The day's sales are estimated at 15,000 bales, of which, however, only 800 were Surats.

In New York yesterday prices were unaltered at 11 1-16 cents for ready Mid. Uplands and 10·71 cents for September shipment. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons :—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Three days' Receipts ..	5,000	4,100	2,000
Four days' do. ..	7,000	6,600	2,400
Total since 1st Sept. ..	5,627,000	4,859,000	4,418,000

Reuter quotes Bar Silver in London yesterday ⅛d. lower at 52⅛d., but from what we hear through private channels there were sellers but no buyers at that figure. We learn, however, that the unallotted balance of the Council drafts at the two last biddings amounting to 25 lacs has been taken up at 1s. 7⅝d. All things considered the figure is above the market and Government have done well to accept the offer. By affixing a limit at the two last biddings they have thus made a profit of fully 3-16d. per rupee on the 25 lacs, but the fact that they have seen fit to sell in the interval does not say much for what they think of the probable outcome of the Paris Conference. Nor is the telegram published in our issue of this morning of a character to foster a strong belief in the future of bi-metallism. The French representative, it says, strongly advocates the adoption of bi-metallism on the basis of 15½ of silver to one of gold, but there is a noticeable absence of anything in the shape of a direct committal to that platform, and the general interpretation here is distinctly against any ultimate practical result.

EXCHANGE this morning opened comparatively and for a time 1-32d. above yesterday's closing rates was named both for buying and selling. In the absence of bills here, however, and any support from Calcutta, a very weak feeling was manifested during the day, and we now close to a decline of 1-16d. to 3-32d. As usual on Council draft day very little has been done, and a great deal of uncertainty exists as to the rate likely to be obtained for the 40 lacs offered in London to-day. An idea prevails that Government may hold for 1s. 7⅝d. the figure obtained for the 25 lacs, and in that case it is not venturing much to say that probably no allotment will take place. On the basis of things, as they stand, we should say a fraction under 1s. 7 13-16d. would be nearer the mark, but a good deal depends on the tendency the market for silver may have shown in London to-day. In any case, unless an average of about 1s. 7 13-16d. is obtained, we may look for a continuance of the present declining tendency in rates here. We quote at the close :—

Bank Bills on demand	......	1s. 7 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	telegraphic	1s. 7 25-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 7 29-32d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 3-32d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8⅛d.	,,
Francs,	3 ,, ,,	2·12½	,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ½ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, although somewhat steadier at the close, has been weak as a general rule, and no great extent of business has been done. We quote now :—Fours, Rs. 105⅞ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 113 to ⅛.

SHARES.—The market is firm and a fair business is doing. Bank of Bombays are ¼ per cent. easier at Rs. 781¼. In Land Companies the only movement is an advance of Rs. 5 in Port Cannings, which now stand at Rs. 230. In Press Companies our quotations show an advance of Rs. 10 in Apollo, Berar and Colaba. Spinning and Weaving Mills are still firm with a further advance of Rs. 5 to Rs. 15.

COTTON business is still practically a blank. For export the only purchase we have heard of is 100 bales G. F. Dhollera at Rs. 167, but there has also been some little buying for the local mills at previous rates.

SEEDS and WHEAT show no quotable change.

FREIGHTS are steady but not active. For Liverpool ready 35s. is still the quotation for Cotton and 38s. 9d. for Wheat. There is some enquiry for steamer tonnage forward loading, but not at rates which owners will listen to at home.

PIECE-GOODS have undergone no quotable alteration. On the spot the market is as dull as ever, and to arrive home prices admit of few transactions being put through.

COALS are unaltered. There is still a good enquiry for forward delivery, but no sellers.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay......	20,000	500	500	5p. ct.	781¼
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	795
Bank of Madras......	10,000	500	all	8 do.	650
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
Chart'd Bank I. & C...	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile ..	30,000	25	all	6 do.	300
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank...........	40,000	28¼	all	10¾ do.	625
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5¼ do.	111
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	295

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,050
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132p.s.	1,000
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	520
Bellary..................	625	1,000	1,000	20 p.s.	500
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co........	600	500	all	40	460
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co....	1,400	250	all	10	53
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	910
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co.........	500	300	all	100	250
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,125
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	2,925
French Press Co........	300	500	all	45 p.s.	460
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	430
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p.s.	310
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	177½
Prince of W. Press	120	......	1,500	75	1,500
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co........	100	1,000	750	100	1,175
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	2½	500
Volkart's Press Co....	450	1,000	all	50	495

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company............	600	1,000	500	90	1,450
Albert Mill............	400	2,000	all	..	1,300
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company...........	30,000	1,000	100	5	129
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	1,700	500	22½ p.s.	630
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	2,500	150 p.s.	2,840
Bhownuggur Mills ..	300	2,000	2,000	100	1,150
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,115
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p. s.	830
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	1,050
Empress S. & W. Co..	736	500	all	25 p. s.	685
Ditto (New issue) ...	400	500	150	..	385
Golam Baba S. Co......	1,000	500	400	20	545
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,185
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,150
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	60 p. s.	1,210
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,120
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	1,135
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	1,935
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	..	605
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	75	1,650
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	12 p. s.	265
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	1,325
National Spinning....	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,150
New Great Eastern ..	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	1,265
Oriental	4,000	625	625	10	857½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500	..	525
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,175
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,225
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	1,105
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	..	725
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	50	1,045
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	300	15	880

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	310
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New £1 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	265

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ..	100	1,000	1,000	100	665
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	8 p.c	170 / 160
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,385
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	120
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co. ..	500	500	300	60	400
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	15
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	100p.s.	1,000
Ripon Gold Mining Co. Ld.	30,000 A	10	3½	..	3½
Do.	1,000 B	100	100	..	815
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	110
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	12	165
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	15	..	19
Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Mining Co. Limited.	12,000	25	15	..	15

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Socotra, 1,240 tons, Captain G. A. Mackerness, sailed yesterday for Aden, Jeddah and Hoodeida with a general cargo, and Hajee Casum and wife, and 58 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain D. Campbell, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Hebbert, Mrs. Ruchwaldy, and 13 deck.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Gwalior, 1,719 tons, Captain A. W. Adamson, which arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Venice (10th June), brought the English mail and the following cargo :—5 packages colors and paints, 662 packages piece-goods, 121 cases beads, 6 cases books, 3 boxes cigars, 2 cases matches, 2 cases pearls, 5 cases medicine, 16 boxes specie, 432 chests tea, 280 boxes silver, 1 box gold coins, 30 cases wine, 25 boxes brandy, 14 cases oilmanstores, 45 bags flour, 10 packages glassware, 19 packages papers, 2 boxes gold, 5 cases boots, 4 cases cochineal, 6 cases toys, 39 bales twist, and many packages merchandise.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander	Destination
6	Khandalla (s)......	Campbell ..	Coast and Calcutta.
	Socotra (s)	Mackerness.	Jeddah.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Simoom, to Antwerp.
Steamer Inchmornish, to Antwerp.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.
1 Deccan (s) ....Andrews....Southampton, May 15.
Mecca (s)..........Thomson.....Singapore, June 9.
Lord Lyndhurst..Turner......Liverpool, March 6.
Orissa ....Maxwell.....London, March 19.
2 Busheer (s).......Harris .....Penang, June 9.
Japan (s)..........Gardner ....Hongkong, June 15.
Orion (s)..........Wadley ....Liverpool, May 28.

DEPARTURE.

July 1.—Steamer Simla. Ship Alexandra. Barque St. Jacques.
July 2.—Steamers Medina, Indus and Chinsura. Ship Emily Reed.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

May 7 Khartoum, E. G. B. ss, Munshoor, from Zeilla.
7 Fawn, H. M. ss, Aldrich, from Red Sea.
June 10 John Pender, ss, Perkins, from Bombay.
15 Arab, H. M. ss, Pipon, from Muccala.
20 Zabrica, R. Corvet, ss, from Singapore.
20 Iota, C. G. Boat, ss, Ross, from Newcastle.
20 Lambda, C. G. Boat, ss, Valler, from Newcastle.
20 Kappa, C. G. Boat, ss, Powell, from Newcastle.
21 Beucleugh, Ship, Clark, from Newcastle.
21 Arcot, ss, Clarke, from London.
21 Fyen, ss, Grove, from Hamburg.
21 Malwa, ss, Dellarue, from London.
22 Teheran, ss, Loggin, from Bombay.
22 Chancellor, ss, Kyall, from Calcutta.
23 Khedive, ss, Tomlin, from Calcutta.
23 Duke of Argyll, ss, Quiene, from Calcutta.
23 Peer of the Realm, ss, Grieves, from Bombay.
23 Tebe, ss, Foretich, from Bombay.
23 Bothal, ss, Brotherton, from Bombay.
23 Lorna Doone, Yacht, ss, Freebody, from Glasgow.
24 Madura, ss, Adriani, from Batavia.
24 Djemnah, ss, Baron, from Marseilles.
24 Java, ss, DeRidder, from Manilla.
24 Chioggia It. G. Boat, Preve, from Assab.
24 Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
25 Dorunda, ss, Withers, from London.
25 Inchmuree, ss, Griffiths, from Bombay.
25 Peiho, ss, Pasquline, from Shanghai.
25 Prinz Hendrich, ss, Hofman, from Antwerp.
25 Arab, H. M.'s, ss, Stopford, from Red Sea.
25 Anatolia, ss, Green, from Rangoon.
26 Roma, ss, Ker, from Brisbane.
26 Inchulva, ss, Allen, from Bombay.
26 Meinam, ss, from Galle.
27 Hamsteel, ss, McKay, from Bombay.
27 Bessie Morris, ss, Moffat, from Bombay.
27 Border Chieftain, ss, Nicol, from Bombay.
28 Yesso, ss, Potts, from Coconada.
28 Hispania, ss, Laird, from Bombay.
28 Espana, ss, Pedro, from Manilla.

DEPARTURES.

June 21 Zabrica, R. Corvet, ss, to Russia.
22 Fawn, H. M. ss, Aldrich, to Mauritius.
22 Fyen, ss, Grove, to River Amoor.
22 Malwa, ss, Dellarue, to Bombay.
22 Arab, H. M., ss, Stopford, to Muccala.
23 Iota, C. G. Boat, ss, Ross, to China.
23 Lambda, C. G. Boat, ss, Voller, to China.
23 Kappa C. G. Boat, ss, Powell, to China.
23 Arcot, ss, Clarke, to Kurrachee.
23 Teheran, ss, Loggin, to Venice.
23 Chancellor, ss, Kyall, to Marseilles.
23 Khedive, ss, Tomlin, to London.
23 Duke of Argyll, ss, Quine, to London.
23 Peer of the Realm, ss, Grieves, to Havre.
23 Bothal, ss, Brotherton, to Hull.
24 Madura, ss, Adriani, to Amsterdam
24 Djemnah, ss, Baron, to Shanghai.
25 Tebe, ss, Foretich, to Trieste.
25 Java, ss, DeRidder, to Liverpool.
25 Dorunda, ss, Withers, to Brisbane.
25 Inchmuree, ss, Griffiths, to Antwerp.
25 Peiho, ss, Pasquline, to Marseilles.
26 Prinz Hendrich, ss, Hofman, to China.
26 Anatolia, ss, Green, to Malta, F. O.
26 Inchulva, ss, Allen, to Antwerp.
27 Roma, ss, Ker, to London.
27 Hamsteel, ss, McKay, to Genova.
27 Bessie Morris, ss, Moffat, to Havre.
28 Border Chieftain, ss, Nicol, to Genoa.
28 Yesso, ss, Potts, to London.
28 Hispania, ss, Laird, to Liverpool.
28 Espana, ss, Pedro, to Liverpool.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

John Pender, ss, Perkins, from Bombay.
Beucleuch, Ship, Clark, from Newcastle.
Lorna Doone Yacht, ss, Freebody, from Glasgow.
Chioggia, It. G. Boat, ss, Preve, from Assab.
Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
Arab, H. M.'s, ss, Stopford, from Red sea.
Meinam, ss, from Galle.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 6.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Armenia (s)—5 cases butter, Ewart Latham, and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Loch Rannock (s)—50 drums turpentine, Abdoolally Sumsoodin ; 22 drums turpentine and 1 casks dry white lead, Jewabhoy Hiptoolabhoy.
Agnes (s)—75 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 10 packages corks, Byramjee Nusserwanjee ; 50 cases whiskey, and 50 cases geneva, Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla ; 25 cases matches, N. Muncherjee.
Malwa (s)—20 bottle-quick-silver, John Fleming and Co ; 11 quarters caskssherry wine, Geo. R. Purvis and Son.
Hungaria (s)—134 cases papers, Jamasjee and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Armenia (s)—30 cases tobacco, Goolamally Jewanjee and and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Hungaria (s)—1 case papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cypromene—296½ cwts myrabolams, Khetsee Muljee ; 475 cwts myrabolams, Sewjee Ramjee ; 130 cwts sandalwood, Ally Mahomed Hasum.
Speke Hall (s)—825 cwts myrabolams, Punja Jewraj ; 375 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 800 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Briton Hall (s)—1 box tortoise-shells, Runsey Maneck ; 1 bale hides, Esmaljee Gangjee and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Kashgar (s)—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 108 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kashgar (s)—2 bags coffee, The P. and O. Co.
Brankford City (s)—1,500 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers.
Adirondack (s)—6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 11,100 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.
Ramleh (s)—16,000 cwts wheat and 9,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Inchmornish (s)—125 cwts castorseed, 900 cwts gingellyseed, 22,997 cwts wheat, 2,000 cwts poppyseed, 500 cwts groundnuts, 2,250 cwts. linseed and 5,151 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.
Florinqueen (s)—3,400 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 800 cwts wheat, Mooljee Luckhamsee.
Simoom (s)—4,000½ cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Zambesi (s)—90 bales twist, Roysee Amerchund ; 75 bales twist, Dhunjee Mowjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi (s)—3 cwts Cambay stone, S. N. Talati and Co ; 150 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 131 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin and Co ; 15 bales cotton, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.
Avoca (s)—80 cwts olibanum, 11 cwts fishmaws and 29 cwts sharkfins, Ebram Hasom ; 91 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 158 bales cotton, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahamed ; 88 bales cotton, M. S. Gubbay and Co ; 150 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 50 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee and Co ; 101 bales cotton and 150 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 22 cwts sharkfins, Abdoola Moosa ; 135 cwts opiate, Ruttonsey Jewraj.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 7.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

660-78—J. Macfarlane—Joosub Hajee Mahomed vs The Fleming S. and W. Co.—Ardesir and H. and C. and L.—Part heard.
658-76—Shapurjee and T—Khursetjee Rustomjee Cama and others vs L. W. G. Carnac—C. and B., H. C. and L. and R. V. Hearn.
340-80—Payne and G.—Mugga Gowa vs Serang Ahmed Issajee and another—J. Macfarlane.
489-80—In person—Maneckjee Sorabjee Powvalla vs Hajee Ally Mahomed Hajee Ahmed.
7-81—Janardhun and H.—Morarjee Poonja vs Bhimjee Girdhur—J. Macfarlane.
562-79—Shapurjee and T—Khema Bhaichund and others vs Jaitharam Savakram.
275-80—Hore, C. and B.—Abdool Rahiman Isaack vs Hajee Joosub Hajee Essa.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

126-80—Jefferson, B and D—Hussonbhoy bin Syedina, &c., vs. Cowasjee Jehangir Jussawala—Payne and G. Part heard.

Short Cause.

197-81—Hearn, C. and L.—Nusserwanjee Ardesir Wadia vs Mooljee Hunsraj—R. M. Sayani—Part heard.

Long Causes.

380-80—Hearn C. and L.—Damjee Chagpar vs Ranchordas Hunsraj and another—R. M. Sayani.
197-81—Venayekrao— H. B. Pinto vs R. de St. Quentin—Balkrishna and B.
573-79—M. H. Khan—Khanbhoy Peerbhoy vs Memon Suliman Joosub and another.
533-80—Tobin and R.—the L. B. and M. Bank vs Heerachund Keeka—Smith and F.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 4.

Orr, Col., 19th Madras N. I., on leave.
Channer, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from England.
Burnett, Lieut., 2-24th Regt., on leave, from Secunderabad.
Wyllie, Captain, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

JULY 5.

Davies, Lieut., 7th Bombay N. I., on from Poona.
Pierce, Lieut., 1st Lancers, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Cameron, 2nd Lieut., 9th Lancers, from leave, from Tasmania.
Lamb, Instr. Vet. Sug., on duty, from Poona.
LeMarchant, Major, R. H. A., on duty, from Bangalore.

JULY 6.

Ferguson, Surg., on duty, from Surat.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 5.

Orr, Col., 19th Madras N. I., on leave, to England.

JULY 6.

Dugdale, Major, Rifle Brigade, on duty, to Poona.
Noel, Captain, Rifle Brigade, on duty, to Poona.
Field, Lieut., 17th Bombay N. I., on duty, to Sattara.
Milliss, Captain, Asst. Quarter Master Genl., on duty, to Poona.
Abud, Lieut., 11th Bombay N. I., on duty, Poona.
Lamb, Instr. Vet. Surg., on duty, to Poona.
Hodges, 2nd Lieut., 2nd Light Cavalry, on duty, to Poona.
Wyllie, Captain, Staff Corps, to join, to Madras.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.
Bombay, July 6, 1881.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from the dates specified and posted to Companies as follows, viz :—
No. 1346, Vol. W. Plunkett, to G Company from 29th April.
No. 1347, Vol. G. L. Wilson, to G Company from 29th April.
No. 1348, Vol. W. Dickerson, to B Company from 22nd June.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 2.)

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Privilege leave for three months is granted to the Ven'ble J. Baly, M. A., Archdeacon of Calcutta, with effect from the 6th May.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. B. Clerk, Asst. Supdt., Mysore Revenue Survey, is promoted from the 2nd to the 1st Grade of Asst. Supdts., with effect from the 26th Nov. 1880.

Mr. E. W. Laseron, Asst. Supdt., Mysore Revenue Survey, is promoted from the 4th to the 3rd Grade of Asst. Supdts, with effect from the 24th April.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Lieut. F. Warden, late I. N., Asst. Port Officer, is appointed to officiate as Port Officer of Calcutta, during the absence of Lieut. A. W. Stiffe, late I. N., on privilege leave for three months, from the 3rd prox.

Capt. G. W. Martin, having been appointed to officiate as Dy. Assay Master, Bombay Mint, received charge of that office after noon on the 20th June.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bl. S. C., with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India :—
Lieut. W. T. Fairbrother, 2nd Battn., 11th Foot, Wing Officer, 13th (The Shekhawattee) Regt. of N. I.,—25th July, 1878.
Lieut. W. D. Gordon, 2nd Battn., 17th Foot, Offg. Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Inf., Punjab Frontier Force,—16th May, 1879.
Lieut. C. G. F. Fagan, S.C., Sqdn. Officer, 10th Bengal (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, to be a Sub-Asst. Comsry. Genl. 3rd Class, on probation, with effect from the 15th June, to fill an existing vacancy.
Capt. J. F. D. Fordyce, a probationer for the Military Accounts Dept., is confirmed in his appointment as Asst. Military Accountant, with effect from the 24th May, 1880.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—
Lieut. Col. W. G. Waterfield, C.S.I., S.C., Comsr. Peshawar Divn., Offg. Agent to the Governor General, Baroda, (p. a.) for 273 days.
Capt. (Bt. Major) J. M. Trotter, C. S., Wing Comdr. 24th (Punjab) Regt. of N. I., (u. p. a.) for 182 days.
Surg. J. Blood, (m. c.) for 243 days.
The late Sub-Condr. J. Rogers was allowed leave in India, (m. c.) from the 1st March to the 24th May.

The following promotions are made, subject to H. M.'s approval :—
Staff Corps.—To be Major,—Capt. C. D. Swete,—25th June.
Bengal Army.—To be Col.—Lt.-Col. (Bt. Col.) H.A. Browne, Bl. Inf.—29th June.
20th (Punjab) Regt. of N. I.,—Havildar Burriam Singh, to be Jamadar, vice Khooshal Singh, invalided ; Havildar Shaz Ali, to be Jemadar, vice Baba Khan, invaided,—1st May.
39th (The Allygur) Regt. of N. I.,—Jamadar Oodeh Ram, to be Subadar, vice Bhoop Sing, invalided ; Havildar Lena Sing, to be Jemadar, vice Oodeh Ram, promoted,—1st May.
Punjab Frontier Force—4th Sikh Inf.—Subadar Gurdat Sing, to be Subadar-Major, vice Sobha Sing, invalided,—1st May.
3rd Punjab Inf.—Subadar Lall Singh, to be Subadar-Major, vice Abdoola Khan, deceased,—14th May.
3rd or Sind, Punjab and Indus Valley Railways Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Major B. T. Hill, to be Lieut.-Col.-Comdt. vice Lieut.-Col. R. Bocquet, resigned.

The services of Mr. T. H. Colley, Engineer, Indian Marine, are dispensed with.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr. W. H. Parker, Suptdg. Engr., Class II, the following reversions will take place from the 5th June :—
From Temporary to Offg. Suptdg. Engr., Class II. —Major C. W. I. Harrison, R.E.
From Offg. Suptdg. Engr., Class II, to Temporary Suptdg. Engr., Class III.—Major R. H. Palmer.
From Temporary to Offg. Suptdg. Engr., Class III. Mr. F. B. Walker.
From Offg. Suptdg. Engr. Class III, to Exe. Engr., 1st Grade.—Mr. F. L. Dibblee.

Mr. R. W. Egerton, Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade, is transferred temporarily from the Railway Branch to the Punjab, with effect from the 4th June.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)
BOMBAY,
Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.
Artificial HUMAN EYES in ALL SHAPES and COLOURS.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

QUESTIONABLE TRANSACTIONS.—More suitable for investigation in the law-courts than for a newspaper controversy.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LALCACA—June 27th, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Mrs. Dhunjeeshaw Manockjee Lalcaca, of a son.

DEATH.

CUMMING—July 3rd, at Poona, Julianna, the wife of A. Cumming, of Bombay, aged 49 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

CARDEW—July 1st, at Somastipur, Tirhoot, Beatrice Muriel, daughter of Henry Masters and Beatrice Mary Cardew, aged 7 months.
EDWARDS—June 22nd, at No. 8, Drummond Road, Agra, Henry Philip Edwards, Chief Store-keeper, Rajputana and Sindia State Railways, aged 44 years.
LUBY—June 29th, at Kasauli, Edythe Helena Florence, daughter of Captain M. B. Luby, 39th Regiment, Station Staff Officer, Kasauli.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1881.

THE recent passage at arms between the Bench and the Bar in Calcutta, the last scene of which is described in our telegram column this morning, presents several points of considerable interest, both as affecting the question of the fitting etiquette to be observed between Her Majesty's judges on the Bench and the gentlemen learned in the law whose duty it is to plead the cause of their clients before the courts, and as touching the more serious consideration of the rights of suitors, and the proper administration of the law. We have since received full accounts of the circumstances which led to our being informed by telegram the other day that the Calcutta Bar were up in arms and that one leading member of the legal body had been constrained to declare in court that he would never appear before the two learned judges of the High Court then occupying the bench again. A Moulvie Abdul Sobhan stood committed to the next criminal sessions at Patna on a charge of bribery, and a rule had been granted by Justices Cunningham and Prinsep, sitting as a Division Court, calling upon the Crown to show cause why the case should not be transferred for trial either to the High Court in its original criminal jurisdiction, or to some other court of session where the jury system prevailed. The ground upon which the rule was obtained was that the presence of a strong feeling of prejudice against the accused at Patna would prevent his having a fair trial there, as it would be impossible to obtain a body of unbiased jurors. The rule came on to be heard before the same bench (Justices Cunningham and Prinsep) on the 27th June, when Mr. W. Jackson and Mr. M. P. Gasper, barristers-at-law, appeared for the applicant, and Mr. Kilby, Deputy Legal Remembrancer, opposed the application on behalf of Government, a transfer of the case being objected to because a number of Government servants would have to be called as witnesses, and their absence from Patna would be inconvenient. Mr. Jackson stated his case, and explained the reasons for his application. He further explained that the rule had been granted under a misapprehension, as the case would be tried, if heard in the ordinary course at Patna, by the Sessions Judge sitting with assessors, and not by a jury ; and he also stated that his client would be willing to have the case heard at Patna if another judge than the regular Patna Sessions Judge were ordered to try it. Their lordships were of opinion that sufficient grounds were not shown to warrant the transfer of the case from Patna, and declined to hear a long petition and affidavit which Mr. Jackson asked permission to read, stating that they could not interfere. Thereupon Mr. Jackson exclaimed, as the report stated, "with much warmth," that the judges had chosen to dispose of a matter of the last importance to his client without hearing any of the facts of his application, and he would take care never again to appear before their lordships. And the learned counsel emphasized his formidable threat by throwing down his brief and rushing out of the court. The prophetic "Very well, my Lords" with which "Tiger" Jackson commenced his denunciation, and the theatrical conclusion, was a livelier passage than frequenters of our Bombay courts ever meet with in the rather dryasdust progress of the law. We are not blessed with a "tiger" amongst the local Bar. But their lordships' quiet decision that they could not interfere, and Mr. Jackson's impressive exit by way of convincing them that they were wrong, and that they ought to interfere, was not the end of the matter. Abdul Sobhan's attorney, Mr. Edward William Warde Jones, of Bankipore, on behalf of his client and, presumably, of Mr. Jackson, or at least by that gentleman's advice, took further action, and the following day, Mr. Branson, leading counsel in Calcutta, applied to the Chief Justice, Sir Richard Garth, to appoint a new bench to hear the application which Justices Cunningham and Prinsep had refused. This application was made on an affidavit by the attorney, Mr. Jones, who professed to give a correct account of what had passed before the Division Bench, but omitted to make any mention of the fact that Mr. Jackson had expressed his willingness to withdraw the rule if the case could be heard, even at Patna, before another judge. It was not, however, this consideration, or any consideration at all as to whether the judges of the Division Court had given due consideration to the application, that influenced the decision of the Chief Justice. Sir Richard Garth decided that he had no power to interfere with the action of judges forming a Division Court in dealing with cases for the disposal of which the court was constituted. A case was quoted as a precedent by Mr. Branson, in which Sir R. Garth's predecessor had set aside the judgments of a Division Court and sent the cases to another bench ; but in that case the two judges forming the court, in consequence of press of work, had divided the hearing of the cases sent before them, and their decisions were set aside because the cases had not been heard by a properly constituted court, one judge sitting alone having no jurisdiction. In the present case, the Chief Justice decided that there was no question of jurisdiction. "The rule was disposed of by a court of two judges duly constituted for the purpose ; and the only complaint is that those judges, having heard the case up to a certain point, decided it without allowing Mr. Jackson to read certain affidavits. If they erred at all in this, their error was simply one of law, in the course of dealing with a matter which was clearly within their jurisdiction." We certainly do not think the Chief Justice was called upon to interfere with the decision of Justices Cunningham and Prinsep ; but we could have wished, for the sake of guarding the interests of applicants for the relief of the courts from possible mistakes, that he had been able to base his refusal on other grounds. To suppose a case, it might have been possible —though we believe it was not so, and we do not think such a result of an application to an English judge is ever at all probable—that injustice would be done to Mr. Jackson's client by the judges arriving at an abrupt decision and refusing to hear the whole of counsel's facts and arguments ; and in such an event it seems to us it would be well that there should be some authority competent to interfere, as Mr. Branson asked Sir Richard Garth to do, and order a new hearing before another bench. In this instance, as we say, we do not consider that any interference was necessary. We are inclined to think that the blame for the scene in court was altogether on Mr. Jackson's shoulders. If he did really consider that his client was being treated with injustice, and that he himself was receiving scant courtesy at the hands of the bench, he might have protested after a milder fashion ; but mildness does not appear to be one of Mr. Jackson's strong points. The judges concerned adopted a commendable course in consenting to hear the application again, it having been alleged that they had decided it on an insufficient hearing ; and though the applicant was deprived on the second occasion of the fiery eloquence of "Tiger" Jackson, no doubt the facts were gone into as fully as even he could desire. The result has been that the learned judges confirmed their previous decision ; and we think the general verdict will be that that decision was a perfectly just and proper one. The judges have our full sympathy in their energetic protest against Mr. Jackson's "grave breach of decorum ;" and we think the Chief Justice's condemnation of that gentleman's conduct as "both discourteous and disrespectful" was fully warranted. Mr. Jackson certainly did not show that respect which the judicial office demands, and which barristers learned in the law especially ought never to forget is due to the bench before which they plead.

AMONG the many phrases which appear to have lost much of their original meaning and significance in these latter days, is one very familiar to military men, and very much prized. We allude to the words "mentioned in despatches," which some years ago were in themselves a title of honour, and which any officer was proud to see inserted in the record of his war services. In former times it was the custom of the English to fight great battles, and write short despatches on them. In our day we seem to have reversed this, and now we fight trifling engagements, and then write long despatches about them. Everybody is thanked for what he has done. The General in Command particularly brings to notice the able and dashing conduct of the Brigadier, who remained in his saddle nearly an hour and a half exposed to an Indian sun without an umbrella. All the Commanding Officers are then thanked for the support they gave the Brigadier, and the Seconds in Command are brought to notice for the unflinching way in which they stood by their Commandants. The Doctors are praised and thanked by name for the excellent preparations they made for the care of the wounded ; and the General can only express his grateful thanks to Providence that none of our soldiers were killed, and only one was wounded, and that was done accidentally by a comrade. The Commissariat Officers are thanked for the extraordinary promptitude with which the men had their breakfasts after the action ; and the Transport Officers' exertions were simply superhuman. In regard to the action in general, although the enemy ran away too quickly to allow any accurate estimate to be formed as to his numbers, yet, considering the marvellous precision with which our artillery opened on him at long ranges, he must have lost enormously in killed and wounded, though no bodies have as yet been found. Of course this is an exaggeration ; but is it true or not that some despatches penned in this country during the last three years have recorded at great length, and with tedious minuteness as to name and detail, brushes with the enemy hardly more important than the one we have imagined above ? Have the time-honoured words "mentioned in despatches" the same value now that they had when Sir Archdale Wilson was besieging Delhi, or Sir Colin Campbell was fighting his way through Lucknow ? Is it not generally felt that the indiscriminate praise which is now lavished on everybody has robbed that praise of a great deal of its value ? During the late campaign both General Roberts and General Primrose mentioned with all praise a great number of officers in their despatches, but no one will pretend that the praise was equally valuable in both cases. However, in a very short time most officers concerned in the recent events will be able to inscribe in their war services, in the Army List, the words "mentioned in despatches," and it will very soon be hard to remember whether they were thus honourably mentioned by the successful or by the discredited General. And another and most grave inconvenience attends this new custom of universal laudation. Should the General in Command happen inadvertently to omit any one's name from his despatch, the unhappy individual in question is almost a marked man, and all his goodnatured friends, without exception, feel certain that he has misconducted himself—a circumstance, be it noted, which they do not allow themselves to be greatly distressed about.

We have purposely avoided treating this matter in too serious a spirit. But we confess that the more we consider the question, the less satisfactory does it appear. In the recent campaign—as in every other—there were so many good men who did their duty in that quiet unpretending way characteristic of English officers, that one owns to a feeling of impatience when it is seen that the only reward vouchsafed to them is the being "mentioned in despatches," which they share with all the world. As we have said before, a quarter of a century ago to be mentioned in the despatches of a General Officer in Command was in itself a title of honour, and a circumstance which any soldier was proud to have inscribed in his war services. In our times, and in India especially, it has become so common as almost to lose its value, and, like the title of field officer in the Staff Corps, bids fair to be universal shortly.

IT would seem that Italy has as much cause of complaint against France in regard to customs duties as we ourselves have. One of the principal and most busy trades between these countries is the import of cattle from the rich plains of Lombardy into French territory. There was always a considerable French tax on this traffic, but very recently it has been most seriously increased. Cows, which were formerly charged at 1·20 francs each, now pay 8 francs. The tax on bulls has been raised from 3·60 to 8 francs ; on heifers from 1·20 to 5 francs ; on bullocks from 0·30 to 1·50 ; on sheep from 0·30 to 2 francs ; on goats, which were formerly free, to 0·50 ; and on milch sows from 0·12 to 0·50. We have given the rates in detail to show how completely the new tariff affects the cattle trade. In no instance is the tax increased in a less degree than fourfold. The most unpleasant part of the matter is that the danger to Italian agricultural interests has been considered so great that, instead of attempting any "reciprocity" revenge, as a good many people in England say we should do, the Italian Government has been under the unpleasant and undignified necessity of withdrawing its own export dues on the cattle traffic with France. Formerly the Italian customs levied 4 to 5 francs on bulls, 3 to 4 francs on cows, and so on in proportion, with the result of adding a million of francs to the Italian revenue. This great sum is now, in fact, handed over to France, in order that the Italian cattle trade may not absolutely break down under the load of taxes on both sides of the frontier. France is certainly inflicting punishment for the notoriously unkind feeling of Liberal cabinets in Italy towards her.

CLAUSES seven to eleven of the Irish Land Bill have passed the Commons in committee. Clause seven is the first clause in Part II. of the Bill, that which sets up a court, and lays down rules for its intervention. After the long fight on the opening clause, progress was made with reasonable speed up to this seventh clause, but there, as was to be expected, the second great struggle over the Bill took place. Now that it has been got over, there really is no reason why the rest of the Bill should not be put through at the same rate as clauses two to six were ; and Mr. Gladstone's expectation that the Bill would be sent up to the House of Lords about the middle of this month may be realised. Part II. contains only two clauses, though the first of these has eleven sub-divisions. Clauses nine to eleven, which have also been passed, constitute Part III. of the Bill, in which provision is made for the exclusion of the Act by agreement between the parties in favour of what is to be called a "judicial lease" of 31 years or upwards (which will, in any case of dispute, require the sanction of the court), or of "fixed tenancies."

ANOTHER NOTE OR TWO.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

YOU have probably admired the cogent scientific reasoning by which certain wise people have demonstrated that there is nothing in M. Faure's invention for the storage of electricity. Nothing so convincing has been seen since a learned Astronomer Royal conclusively proved that if Sir Joseph Paxton erected the Crystal Palace, the expansion and the contraction of the iron must infallibly bring the whole structure to the ground in twenty-four hours. Still, I am credulous enough to believe that the problem of storing electricity for use when wanted has been solved. Sir William Thomson has shown that the million of foot-pounds of electricity sent to him in a little box from Paris was turned to actual use in Edinburgh during the six weeks subsequent to the transmission. And an eminent English engineer has just returned from Paris, where he was supplied with a little box, a few inches square, stored with this potent force ; he took it with him into a tram-car, and by the motive power thus supplied he, without horses or steam, ran right round Paris at the rate of eight miles an hour. He is inclined to think he could have gone on for a month without stopping to replenish. The cost of the composition of the storage cells he states was so trifling that it was practically inappreciable on the mileage run.

* * *

NOW, it need not be pointed out that, if this turns out to be true—as it undoubtedly is—we are on the threshold of a greater economic revolution than that which followed upon the invention of steam. It will be possible to store electricity in inexhaustible quantities whenever there is a waterfall or a high wind, and to use it for lighting our cities, our workshops, and our houses, to cook our food, to drive our machinery, to work our tramways and our railways, our steam-ships, and our balloons ! There will be no more smoke over London or for that matter over Bombay ; coal will become a useless fuel, the steam-engine an antiquarian curiosity. People will get a little box, scarcely the size of a Dutch cheese, delivered monthly at their houses, and with its contents they will cook their dinners, light their ball-rooms, work their sewing-machines, pump up water, and heat or *cool* their dwellings at pleasure. For the day is approaching when we shall as systematically cool our houses when they are too warm, as we now warm them when they are too cold ; and stored electricity will give us the means of doing so without trouble or outlay.

* * *

A LITTLE bird tells me that the Faure storage battery will be introduced without any great delay into Bombay. Prepare yourselves, then, for seeing things that will mark the dawning of a new day on your city.

* * *

THE same little bird tells me that you are about to be provided with the electric light on the very newest model and on the largest scale. Probably the *Bombay Gazette* office will be the first to try in India the new and very beautiful incandescent lamps, the rays of which are absolutely steady, and very pure and soft. There is no heat, and there is no superabundance of light at any point, for it can be distributed at will. It can be turned on and off like gas. Each little lamp gives a light rather in excess of that of a strong argand gas-burner. If you want a great illumination, you hang up more lamps, having nothing to fear on the score of heat or the vibration of air. If you only require light equivalent to that of a wax-taper, you can have that much, and no more. Obviously, this light will eventually supersede all others for household use. A lamp of the kind now on its way to your office will give light for at least a thousand hours. Mr. Lane Fox, the inventor, told me that he thinks they will with fair usage last two thousand hours. For large open spaces, and for buildings of a certain size, the incandescent light will probably not prove so advantageous as the Jablochkoff candle, which you have had in successful use for the last year. You will soon have the opportunity of judging of the practical merits of the famous Brush machine, which is now regarded with such favour in London. The Brush light is admirably adapted for the illumination of vast areas from elevated platforms eighty feet in height, like those to be seen in front of the Royal Exchange here. The Brush machines supply the incandescent lamps very satisfactorily, but they cannot work the arc light and the incandescent light together with any profit, the irregularity of the consumption of the carbon in the arc light rendering the incandescence of the slender carbon film in the lamps irregular, and thus making the light unsteady.

* * *

As these notes are dry and scientific, I may as well complete the bundle by telling you of a remarkable case of emotional and intellectual development in a very young child, of which I lately heard. A gentleman in the Æsthetic line was discoursing with great feeling and effect upon the cruelty of cramming little children with mere knowledge which could be of no earthly use to them, seeing that they had not intellect, while the real avenues to education, the Emotions and the Imagination, which the child possessed in their highest and purest development, were neglected. "Have all children those supreme qualities in the supremest form ?" asked an uncivilised fellow present. "Yes ; they all have ; and even in some cases it is remarkable how by sympathy with the Emotional, the Intellectual faculties would seem to become aroused before their time. A dear friend of mine, *eighteen months old*, on one occasion seemed so pensive that I asked what was the occasion of its sadness. And the reply, perfectly truthful in its intensity and meaning, was this—

'I have wasted my youth !'"

* * *

IT is my most ardent desire to be introduced to that child. If I succeed I shall give you a report of the interview.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 17.

AT the half-yearly meeting of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company to-day the report was, almost as a matter of course, adopted, and the usual complimentary votes passed. I need not repeat the main particulars of this report, but may mention that the gross traffic receipts of the half-year ending 31st December last amounted to £962,451-17-5, being an increase of £98,390-18-4 upon the corresponding period of the previous year. The expenditure was £621,948-15-1, which is £5,766-14 more than in the corresponding period ; and the net profit was £340,503-2-4, as against £247,878-18 in the corresponding period. I may, however, point out that the aggregate results shown in the reports of the six Indian railways already published are very satisfactory. These lines are the Bombay and Baroda, Eastern Bengal, G. I. P., Madras, Oude and Rohilkund, and South Indian. The gross receipts of the six have increased by £230,000, which has been earned at an additional cost of only £26,000, leaving a gain of £187,000 to the net revenue account. The following table gives the increase or decrease of each company under these three heads for the half-year ending 31st December last :—

	Increase or decrease.		
	Gross receipts. £	Expenses. £	Net revenue. £
Bombay and Baroda	+ 56,000 ..	+ 22,000 ..	+ 34,000
Eastern Bengal	+ 33,000 ..	+ 2,000 ..	+ 31,000
Great Indian Peninsula.....	+ 98,000 ..	+ 6,000 ..	+ 92,000
Madras	− 23,000 ..	− 21,000 ..	− 2,000
Oude and Rohilkund	+ 41,000 ..	+ 3,000 ..	+ 38,000
South Indian	− 2,000 ..	+ 14,000 ..	− 16,000
Total increase or decrease	+ 203,000	+ 26,000	+ 187,000

In addition to the guaranteed interest, the East Indian Railway Company announce a dividend of 17s. 6d. per cent. on the Deferred Annuity Capital. The Eastern Bengal pay £1-18-6 over and above the usual interest for the six months ; while the Bombay and Baroda Company reported that the net profit of the half-year was equal to £1-11-5 per cent. on the interest-bearing capital, making with the net profit of the previous half of the year, a return of £5-6-10 for 1880, which compares with £4-5-7 in 1879, and £4-3-2 in 1878.

The commercial treaty negotiations with France make little or no progress. That is the one fact which has emerged as beyond dispute from the various reports of the sittings of the Commission, and the eminent French political economist, M. Leroy Beaulieu, in an article in this week's *Journal des Debats*, lays the blame chiefly on the French members of the Commission, who, he says, bring to the *pourparlers* a stiffness which is the enemy of success. The plain truth is that whatever Sir Charles Dilke may say or may have been instructed to say in the House of Commons as to the chances of success, with the view of pleasing, or deluding, the Radical representatives from Lancashire, the French have not the ghost of an idea of abandoning their actual vantage ground. Their point of departure is the new general tariff ; any variation from that is a "concession," and they are not going to concede much. But what the English Chambers of Commerce claim as the right point of departure is the old, or expiring, tariff : they consider it too high, while the French consider it much too low. It is impossible to reconcile these conflicting pretensions ; but the difference between the two sides is that whereas the French have nothing to get from us in the way of reduced tariff on their products, we have all to get and nothing to give. This is the French and the anti-free trade view. According to Sir Charles Dilke, the Commission has been discussing a sort of conventional tariff by which certain specific duties are substituted for the *ad valorem* duties ; but it appears that these new duties are in nearly every case higher than the old, so that, even were the Commission to agree in formulating a French tariff upon such a basis, it would not satisfy our manufacturers. Those in the cotton industry have had an opportunity of stating their case this week before the Commission, and have not neglected the chance. On Monday deputations from the cotton yarns interests were heard ; on Tuesday, representatives of plain cotton tissues ; and on Wednesday, miscellaneous cotton goods. The cotton yarn delegates were from Manchester, Glasgow, Oldham, and Nottingham. The gist of their remarks was that the French spinners did not require protection, as they were actually delivering fine qualities at Nottingham, in competition with local manufacturers ; that doubled yarns were taxed proportionately much too high, in some cases equal to 44 per cent. *ad valorem* ; and that on sewing threads the proposed duty would be almost prohibitive. The strongest point made was the independence of the French spinner of any need for a protective duty, and statistics were quoted to show that in many classes of yarns and thread he could rival the English spinner not only in Canada, Germany, Belgium, and Italy, but even in England itself. It appears that the Oldham delegates were specially pertinaceous, when pleading for coarse yarns, in affirming that they would rather have no treaty at all than admit the signature of a Convention which was not a real advance upon that of 1860. When reminded by the Commissioners that this language excluded the continuation of the *status quo*, they answered that they did not think even the prolongation of the present duties would be considered satisfactory in Lancashire. Nearly all the delegates expressed the strongest dissatisfaction with the French offers, or what were understood to be such. It may be guessed from this how little hope there is of an agreement as to yarns. The case as to cotton goods is even worse. A deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, accompanied by delegates from Oldham, the British Chamber of Commerce at Paris, and Glasgow, on this branch of the subject had their innings on Tuesday. Their great point was that the rates under even the existing and expiring tariff are too high. Except at times when there was a great fluctuation of prices, or when a sudden demand exhausted the stock of French manufacturers, there had been since 1860 no regular grey goods sale in France. A considerable reduction from existing duties was therefore necessary for the future, if any portion of our cotton trade with France was to be retained. The Commissioners asked the deputation whether these being their views, they would rather have the present treaty or none at all. The answer was that they would prefer none at all. The expiring treaty was very little worth, and its value had been decreasing yearly. In a short time the increasing progress of the French would deprive British manufacturers of what little was left. Therefore our makers would prefer no treaty, and risk the prohibition of the general tariff, rather than bind themselves down to accept the restrictions of the present treaty for ten years, and thus preclude themselves from, perhaps, making a more favourable arrangement at an earlier date. In the course of this discussion the rapid progress which the French themselves were making came very prominently to the front. As proof that French manufacturers needed no protection, the Manchester delegates said that whenever British firms worked up a trade in France by careful attention to the requirements of that market in quality, design, and finish, and a regular demand had thus been created, the French manufacturer stepped in, and by superior make and lower prices ousted the British makers from the profits of their labour. Even dye-works with costly new machinery had been laid down lately in France, in order to deprive England of the one remaining item of her industrial superiority. As confirmatory evidence of the progress of French cotton manufactures, it was pointed out from the imports of raw cotton that, notwithstanding the loss of Alsace, the production was now almost double what it was in 1865. The interesting history, too, of the greed shown by the French Protectionists, their first demand for the duties of the present conventional rates, then their increase by 10 per cent., and finally by 24 per cent., was enlarged upon before the Commissioners. Now, this was all very well, and very right and proper, to secure the sympathies of Englishmen ; but I am at a loss to see how it could make the feelings of the French members of the Commission any more friendly. How can it be expected that they will listen with any patience to pleas advanced on behalf of rival manufacturers who admit that they have been out-generalled by the superior skill and enterprise of the French in their own market ? When an Englishman seriously claims that a tariff which has enabled the French producers to do so much should be modified in his favour, so that he may be able to check this progress of theirs, how can he expect French politicians to lend a favourable ear, whatever English statesmen may think ? The logical French mind will only jump to the conclusion that if a protective tariff has done so much in the past, it will do even more in the future.

Silver has been very dull this week, and even the announcement, on Wednesday, that the Council drawings will now be only 35 lakhs, instead of 40, had but little effect. An odd rumour has been current, that the German Government might resume sales of its demonetised silver, and that a sum would be put down in the forthcoming Budget to cover the estimated loss from such selling. This report helped to depress even more an already demoralised market, for no one could of course say what truth there was in it. One of the leading exchange and bullion houses here telegraphed to Berlin to enquire as to the statement, but received in return neither confirmation nor denial. I do not believe a word of the story, in this shape at all events, for the simple reason that the German delegates to the International Monetary Conference bound themselves to a certain course on certain conditions to be fulfilled by other Powers, and if those powers carry out their part of the programme, Germany has no choice, honourably, but to do as she promised. As for one of the Powers, India, her engagement to continue the free coinage of silver would no doubt stand : and the States of the Latin Union may also agree among themselves to bi-metallism, urged by France and the United States. If they should not ; if, when the Conference re-assembles a fortnight hence, it should be announced that agreement of any kind is hopeless, then of course Germany would be free. But even then in that case the chance of her soon resuming sales of silver is very small indeed. Why should she realise a heavy loss which might after all be spared ? The mere rumour of her possible selling would weigh upon the market until the sales took place, and paralyse it in some measure. It is only right at the same time to mention the considerations which tell on the other side. Should Germany believe that the failure of the Conference to establish general bi-metallism will be followed by a resolution on the part of Italy, France and perhaps America to set up a gold standard, which some persons wildly talk about, she may well desire to anticipate them by getting rid of her silver in time. But as that would mean an enormous immediate loss, followed by a financial convulsion all over Europe in the search after unattainable gold, I still decline to believe in the possibility of either the one cause or the other effect, of either France and America suddenly adopting gold mono-metallism, or Germany precipitately incurring a serious loss on the strength of such an expectation. It has only to be added that the interest felt here in the proceedings of the Conference, never keen, has at the moment almost died out.

The proposed Cotton Exhibition at Atlanta, Georgia, which is to take place next autumn, is beginning to attract some notice here. It is to open on the 5th October, and close on the 31st December, being the first "world's fair" ever held in the Southern States. Cotton and its accessories will of course be the predominant features, and the visitors will be enabled to see cotton collected from all parts of the world grown from various descriptions of seed. Cotton-growing and harvesting implements, cotton-cleaners, and all the different kinds of gins, presses, hullers, and gin-houses will also be shown. The scheme further embraces the growing cotton-plants and the different processes before reaching market, together with a model cotton-mill, which will be seen in full working order ; wool, hemp, flax, silk, and jute, in the raw and manufactured state ; manufacturing machinery for cotton, woollens, linen, silk, lace, carpets, and all kinds of textile fabrics ; knitting, sewing, bleaching, dyeing, and printing machines ; engines of all sorts ; telegraphic and telephonic instruments ; and so on, not forgetting the electric light. Minerals, cereals, fruit, tobacco, sugar, wine, and even the fine arts, are also to be represented ; but for obvious reasons cotton will be the strong point, and it is almost a pity that so much variety is aimed at, as it may tend to reduce and limit the space allotted to the great staple of the South.

New loans and new companies are still constantly brought out, and Friday is the great day for most of them appearing. About a dozen have come out this week, including several gold-mines, but only three of these are Indian. Two are out to-night with support which should make them float ; but I am told that scores of undertakings which have been advertised during the last few weeks have not had £100 subscribed. To this class belong some English mines. A marine insurance company is also out to-day, the City of London, with a nominal capital of £1,000,000. I doubt its success, however, with investors.

INDIAN ARMY PENSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Nil Desperandum" has omitted to notice the foot-note at the bottom of the scale of pensions that appeared in your issue of the 29th ultimo. If he refers to it, he will see that the pension of £750, and also that of £600, at present offered to officers of 38 years' and 35 years' service, is intended solely for those officers who are not entitled to colonel's allowances after 38 years' service, but who must wait their turn and take the colonel's allowances by seniority, in the proportion of 1 to 30 of the number of officers in the several Staff Corps. Before any of this class of officers can get the colonel's allowances the number now in receipt of them must be reduced to that proportion. This is indeed a "long cry."

The maximum sum to be paid as a pension has been considered as £600 ; and this limit has been adopted by the Government in all its departments. Officers not entitled to off-reckonings will be brought under the impending army organization. Officers of 30 years' service must all be full colonels ; and if they have commands they will succeed to the establishment of effective general officers, and will come under the rates of pay and pension provided for them. These are, it is reported, £650 for major-generals, £750 for lieutenant-generals, and £850 for generals. But until we have the full particulars of the British Army Organization Warrant, [illegible] cannot anticipate what the fate of the Indian [illegible] will be. From a remark made in the [illegible] Commons on the Monday before the [illegible] (13th June), this scheme was promise[illegible] on the table of the house on the [illegible] we shall therefore next week kno[illegible] Meanwhile let us hope that th[illegible] you, or something like it, wi[illegible]

Bombay, July 5.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, JULY 6, 6-14 P.M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 7 13-16d. received in full.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 40 lakhs.

Bar silver closed at 52d. per ounce; market weak.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 86½; Four-and-a-half ditto, 92½.

TRIBAL FEUD IN TIRAH.

ALLAHABAD, JULY 6.

News has reached Peshawur from Tirah that Quazi Mursil and his brother, Mahomed Afzul, of the Malik Din Khel, were killed, on the 1st July, by a cousin, in a tribal feud. The deceased had during the last year done good service for Government, which was recently rewarded by the grant of a yearly allowance of Rs. 500 to the more influential brother, Quazi Mursil.

THE BENCH AND BAR DISPUTE IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, JULY 6.

Mr. Justice Cunningham and Mr. Justice Prinsep gave separate judgments, and entered very fully into the arguments brought forward by the prisoner's counsel. They were of opinion that the rule should be discharged, there being no grounds whatever for supposing that the Sessions Judge of Patna will not dispose of the case in a manner, not only to satisfy the ends of justice, but to remove any impression from the minds of all reasonable persons that complete justice has not been done. Their Lordships further expressed the opinion that nothing would tend more to lower the general estimation in which the courts are held than that wealthy people should be able, by setting the High Court in action, to procure, on frivolous grounds, escape from the tribunal considered by Government competent to do justice to the rest of society.

Mr. Justice Cunningham said:—"With regard to what took place at and subsequent to this application, we should be wanting in due consideration for the dignity of the posts we have the honour to occupy, and the tribunal of which we form part, if we did not plainly express our opinion. The case stands thus:—We had granted the rule originally under a misapprehension of the facts, caused by counsel's erroneous instructions. The affidavit proceeded throughout on that misapprehension. When discovered, we might have dismissed the rule, on the ground that the main statement to which the applicant referred was untrue. We had, in the course of the argument, more than once expressed the view that, as the matter lay, the ground on which the learned counsel was moving, namely, local prejudice, was insufficient to justify the transfer of a case tried by a judge sitting with assessors We had heard Mr. Jackson on this point, and he had at the outset virtually abandoned his contention that a fair trial could not be had at Patna, by expressing his willingness to have the trial at that place, only before another judge. When, therefore, we had ascertained that the affidavits referred to other grounds than these, we considered it—and subsequent perusal and comment upon the affidavit has satisfied us that we were right in considering it—an unnecessary, improper, and unjustifiable waste of public time to allow counsel to lay before us detail matter which, even if fully substantiated, would not, in our view of the law, have justified a removal. The intimation of our decision was received by the learned counsel with a demeanour and language which have already been observed upon by the Chief Justice. It would be a degradation, not only to the judicial office, but to every branch of the profession, if judges performing the grave and important duties entrusted to them by the Sovereign in accordance with law, and to the best of their powers, were to be exposed to indignities which would be intolerable in private life, but which, offered in public to a public officer in the discharge of his official duties, become a public scandal and an outrage. Such a scandal, if unnoticed, might be supposed condoned, and we therefore feel it necessary to say that if no other consequences on the present occasion follow this grave breach of decorum, it is because of the censure of the Chief Justice, We believe that such a rebuke, coming from such a quarter, will be felt as no ordinary punishment; and because the good taste and right feeling of the Bar, we are well convinced, will render any recurrence of such impropriety in the highest degree improbable."

Mr. Justice Cunningham also observed that the affidavit on which Mr. Branson was instructed to move was guilty of a serious *suppressio veri*, in omitting all reference to Mr. Jackson's offer to have the case tried at Patna before Mr. Tweedie, and of the observations of the Court on that offer. The omission of so material a circumstance was, he said, discreditable to the accuracy and fairness of the attorney concerned.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE CONDITION OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

NEW YORK, JULY 5.

This morning's bulletin states that the President has passed a good night, and that a decided improvement in his condition has taken place.

EVENING.

This evening's bulletin states that President Garfield has decidedly improved.

PROGRESS OF THE IRISH LAND BILL.

LONDON, JULY 6.

Clauses seven to eleven inclusive of the Irish Land Bill have passed the Commons in committee.

NEWS FROM THE TRANSVAAL.

Latest advices from the Transvaal state that the Boers who were charged with the murder of Captain Elliott and Mr. Malcolm have been committed for trial.

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

The *Daily News* publishes a telegram from Merve, dated 22nd June, stating that the Russians have occupied the entire north bank of the river Attrek as far as Kuchan.

THE RISING AT SFAX.

TUNIS, JULY 5.

The French have bombarded Sfax.

ADVANCE OF THE GREEK TROOPS.

ATHENS, JULY 5.

The Greek troops have crossed the frontier and are advancing.

LONDON, JULY 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	4⅛
The Manchester Market has been quiet but firm.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1 7¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	87
4½ do. do.	93½
3 per cent. Consols for account	101¼
5 do. French Rentes	120¼
Bar Silver	52¼

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JULY 6, 6-15 A. M.

Mail-steamer Pekin, from Bombay, arrived.

9 A. M.

Mail-steamer Peshawur, from Aden, arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JULY 5, 1881.

At 10 p.m. .... 80·1 Fahrt.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6.

At 6 a.m.	78·7
" 10 a.m.	81·2
" 2 p.m.	85·7
" 6 p.m.	83·7

H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Frederick Müller as Acting Consul for Germany at Bombay during the absence of Mr. C. Kapp.

THE following arrangements in the North-West Provinces Secretariat, with effect from the 11th of June, are gazetted:—Mr. F. Baker, to officiate as Junior Secretary; Mr. W. R. Barry, as Under-Secretary; and Messrs. L. A. S. Porter and H. W. W. Reynolds, respectively, as 1st and 2nd Assistant Secretary.

IN an article upon Indian Lights and Lighthouses, the Lahore paper states that Bombay harbour is well lighted enough, and the only impediments to safe navigation are the fishing stakes, which should only be allowed in certain lines. South from Bombay there is no light for 100 miles, and after passing a few lights at stations of small importance, we come to the lighthouses of the Vingorla rocks. These are under the Salt Department of the Bombay Government, and admirably kept in every respect, showing also, by the bye, a striking contrast in their expenses of maintenance when compared with similar lights on the Burmah coast.

SOME time ago the Government of India offered a prize of £100 for the best "Manual of Hygiene" for the use of the British soldier in India. The Committee appointed to adjudicate the prize have now sent in their report, in which they say:—"We have examined the 37 manuals submitted for competition, and are agreed that no one of them is in all respects suitable for the purposes for which a manual is required, as prescribed in the notification offering the prize. They all, more or less, contain theories regarding the causation of disease which are doubtful, and some of which are directly at variance with Indian experience. Their general tendency, moreover, is to exaggerate the dangers to health from local and climatic causes, and so to instil an unreasonable dread of Indian service." It is therefore notified that the prize of £100 has not been awarded. Competitors desiring the return of their manuscripts are requested to apply to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department.

THE Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, as an experimental measure, the introduction of branch telegraph offices at convenient points in towns and business centres wherever, in the opinion of the Local Government or Administration concerned, such a measure is required. Such branch offices to form a town circuit in connection with the general telegraph system. The extent of the town circuits to be limited to a radius of six miles from the central telegraph office. The charge for local messages within these limits will be four annas for each group of six words, with address free, and free delivery within one mile.

THE July number of the *Calcutta Review* contains a notice, by Mr. H. G. Keene, of Sir Richard Temple's "India in 1881." A retired Lieutenant-Colonel of the Bengal Army writes about the late campaigns in Afghanistan. He thinks that "the establishment of several independent commands probably both delayed operations and invited reverses." He also writes about "Politicals" in the field. Mr. Macauliffe continues his admirable articles on the Sikhs. Mr. Lee-Warner writes a paper which should attract notice, entitled "Persecution on the Western Ghats;" the persecutor being "the Forest Department with its ignorant army of beat guards and forest patrols far removed from British supervision." The victims are the Ghat villagers. This number of the *Review* also contains articles on Derozio, the "Eurasian of some ability and much conceit;" on Rural Police; on Hindustani Poets; on Khelat; and on Sociology.

THE *Pioneer's* special correspondent at Simla writes that there is every probability of the Army Corps system being in full swing by the 1st of January, 1882. The question of commands is now being freely discussed in military circles, and much interest is being shown in regard to the two army corps of Northern India. Bombay and Madras are already provided for: a British officer (General Hardinge) commands the former, and an Indian officer (Sir Frederick Roberts) the latter. The balance between the two services will also have to be preserved in Bengal and the Punjaub; and I incline to the belief that the Army Corps of the Punjaub will go to Lieutenant-General W. T. Hughes, now commanding the Sirhind Division. General Hughes has great experience of the Punjaub and the North-West Frontier; his ability as a soldier is unquestioned; he is a strict but sensible disciplinarian; and his thirty-eight years' service has left him still vigorous and equal to bearing the hardships of active service with impunity. The Punjab thus going, as it certainly should, to an Indian officer, Bengal must be given to the British service. Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Bright has great claims on account of seniority; and as Major-General Hume, it is rumoured, is not anxious to extend his tour of Indian service, the chance will lie between General Bright and Major-General Sir Michael Biddulph, now commanding the Rawalpindi Division. The allotment of commands in each Army Corps will be made to the General Officers now holding divisions and brigades who will still be available when the new retirement rules have been enforced. The commands will consist of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class, equal respectively to the present divisional, 1st class brigade, and 2nd class brigade commands; and as little disturbance as possible will be made in regard to these. If the Punjab Frontier Force is abolished, the Frontier command will be of the 1st class, owing to the importance of the districts to be garrisoned. It is a little doubtful if Abbottabad would, under these circumstances, remain the head-quarters station of the command.

THIS year the Scots Greys attained its two hundredth anniversary, and entered the third century of its service. The bi-centenary was celebrated at the regimental dinner held at the Ship and Turtle on Waterloo-day, and both officers and men partook in the commemoration. The past and present members of the sister regiment, the 92d Gordon Highlanders—old comrades-in-arms with the Scots Greys at Waterloo—were invited to dine at the regimental dinner.

AT the rooms of the Fine Art Society is now being exhibited a large picture of "Der Berliner Congress, 1878," which is interesting not only to the general public as a historic painting, but to connoisseurs of art as an important work by one of the most eminent of modern German painters, Professor Anton von Werner. The illustrious personages are not grouped around the table, but many of them have risen and are conversing in knots. The figure of Lord Beaconsfield, who stands beside Prince Gortschakoff, and submits to a perfidious caress, is very cleverly put in, and the face contains much of the traditional Sphinx expression. The English members are all disfigured by the ugly dress, like that of a sergeant of police, which distinguishes our diplomatic corps, and the face of Lord Salisbury has a rueful air of endurance that suggests a haunting discontent with his own appearance. We (*Pall Mall Gazette*) suppose it to be less by an error than by a wilful sacrifice to national self-respect that Bismarck is made to look about eight feet high. The late Herr von Bülow is seated with a dreamy expression on his dignified features. Prince Gortschakoff smiles with a touching and lamblike air of innocence. Count Szechenyi is the butterfly of the Congress, and looks like the beautiful robber of a Kotzebue melodrama, with his plum-coloured velvet mantle, his violet breeches, and his slender glossy riding-boots. The English look of M. Waddington is almost exaggerated, as is the German look of Mehemed Ali Pasha.

REPORTS of a very disquieting character continue to be received from Russia. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Intransigeant* states that the police, having discovered at the lodgings of a suspected person recently arrested a map of St. Petersburg, specially prepared in view of a general rising in the city, were at once struck with the fact that none of the many bridges which span the Neva were indicated on the plan. The conclusion arrived at was that it was intended to blow them all up, in order to render a combination of the military forces impossible. Search was made during the night by divers, and mines were found in the supports of several bridges. Strange stories also come from the provinces of the agitation which exists among the Russian peasantry. In one province the peasants went in a body to a large landowner and informed him that his land would shortly be divided among them. The proprietor induced several of the chief men to go with him to a neighbouring town in order to discuss the matter further, and on arrival there the peasants were taken to the police-station, and there treated to a round number of strokes with a rod. They were then allowed to go home. In another province the peasants informed their employer, a large proprietor of land and manufactories, that they had received an ukase from the Czar, ordering them to wreck his property. The employer obtained two days' grace, informed the authorities, and the peasants were made to produce the ukase, which proved to be forged.

ANOTHER solution of the Bradlaugh difficulty is suggested by Mr. Hinde Palmer, one of the Liberal members for Lincoln, who, if he can find an opportunity, proposes to move in the House of Commons: "That it is no longer necessary, for the security of the Throne, that the declaration or promise of allegiance made in this House should be in the form of an oath, and, having regard to the manner in which such oath has been dealt with in modern times, it has become and is desirable that in lieu thereof every member, before first taking his seat, should subscribe the Parliament Roll of Members, having at the head thereof the following Declaration and Promise of Allegiance—viz.: 'I do solemnly and sincerely promise and declare that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors, according to law;' and that every member subscribing such promise and declaration should be in the same position to all intents and purposes as if he had taken the oath at present required."

"*Atlas*" of the *World* says:—I notice, in the list of deaths in a recent daily paper, an announcement of the death of "Thomas, eldest son of the late Algernon Holt White of Clement's Hall, Rochfort, Essex." Holt White's death has not been thought worth a paragraph, yet he was no common man, and had seen no common things. As the correspondent of the *New York Tribune* in the Franco-German war, he stood on the hill of Frenois with the German King, when the flag of truce and Napoleon's letter came to that monarch up from out of the pandemonium of Sedan. The white rag that was the flag fell into White's hands. Grasping the splendour of his chance, he took his life in his hand and started across the reeking battlefield for the frontier and freedom to telegraph in Belgium. When he reached the telegraph-office in Brussels, the day after the battle, the people there gave him the pleasant alternative of being considered either a raving lunatic or a knave trying to influence the European Bourses by false news, and refused to forward his intelligence. So he came on to England; and not many who read it can have forgotten the brief lurid story of the battle from his pen which the *Pall Mall Gazette* printed on the evening but one after it was fought. Later he was present in Paris on journalistic duty during the whole of the Commune. He and Archibald Forbes were with Dombrowski in the Chateau de la Muette on that Sunday afternoon when the Versaillists came streaming over the Communist defences; and these two journalists, when, later in the same evening, Dombrowski was wounded near the gate of St. Cloud, dragged him out of the *mêlée*, and saved his life for the time.

BOMBAY.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Khandalla (s), to Coast and Calcutta; Socotra (s), Jeddah.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The current tariff rate for Foreign Money Orders is 1s. 7⅜d. per rupee.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—Winning numbers for the month of June, 1881. Prizes of Rs. 10 each, which must be claimed within the current month:—

3 ans.	2 ans.	1½ an.	1 an.	¾ an.	½ an.
001508	001799	014600	072761	007938	008943
		041851	236751	010574	041567
			237553	052607	
			255168		
			266693		
			307120		

CHIEF JUSTICE OF GOA.—The Chief Justice of Goa, Senhor Serra Moura, is intending to retire from service in September next.

THEFT at FALKLAND-ROAD.—Dhunbai, woman, residing at Falkland-road, reported to the police the theft of Rs. 114 in cash from a box in her room, during her absence from home, on the evening of the 4th instant.

TULSI LAKE.—The height of water in the Lake was 17·15 feet. The height in the corresponding week last year was 27·38 feet. The total fall of rain at Tulsi up to 6 a. m. on Sunday, the 3rd instant, was 19 inches 90 cents.

TRESPASS AND ATTEMPTED THEFT.—Meakhan Allaya was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of criminal trespass into the premises of Noorbai, woman, with intent to commit theft. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

VAGRANTS.—Charles Williams, Alexander Phillips, and James Shea were yesterday declared vagrants, the two former by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and the last by Mr. P. Ryan. They were ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Joseph John, a native Christian, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of criminal breach of trust in respect of a copper-kettle, the property of his master, a Mr. Thomas Cooley. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

RAINFALL AT DABHOI.—A return of rainfall registered at Dabhol upto the 2nd July, kindly sent by the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, shows that 8 cents fell on the 28th June, 32 on the 29th, 6 on the 30th, 6 on the 1st instant, and 12 on the 2nd, making a total up to date of 1 inch and 62 cents.

HARBOUR ACCIDENT.—Henrique Fernandes, a ship labourer employed on board the s.s. Sestos, was at work in the hold of the ship when one of the hatches fell on him, fracturing the left collar-bone and two of his ribs, also causing a severe wound on the head. He was conveyed to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital.

WADDEE BUNDER ACCIDENT.—Sultoo Mooljee, a cart-driver, while seated alongside of a stack of wheat bags at Waddee Bunder, sustained a severe lacerated wound on the left thigh, the result of some of the bags falling on him. He was conveyed to the Goculdass Tejpall hospital, where he is under treatment.

FRACAS BETWEEN SOLDIERS AND POLICE AT GOA.—A collision between soldiers and policemen occurred at Pangim on the 24th and 25th June. The result was that several policemen were seriously wounded. The dispute arose on account of a soldier having been arrested and kept in custody by the police.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending on Saturday, 2nd July, was 46 feet and 5 tenths; in the corresponding week of last year it was 49 feet and 9 tenths. The rainfall up to date was 15 inches 57 cents; in the corresponding week of last year it was 27 inches 50 cents.

FATAL FALL FROM A TREE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Upper Mahim, on view of the body of Baloo Vittul, a toddy-drawer, aged forty years, who fell to the ground from a cocoanut-tree, a height of about 40 feet, and died from the injuries he thereby sustained. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Hindoo burial-ground, Sonapore, on view of the body of Tatia Bhyroo, a lad of about twelve years of age, who died from injuries he sustained, about twenty days ago, by an accidental fall from the first-storey of a house at Mody Bay. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

COLONEL WATERFIELD.—Colonel Waterfield, Acting Agent to the Viceroy at Baroda, went on leave to England by the last mail. Before leaving Bombay, the Colonel was presented with an album by the Bombay Vakeel, Mr. Bhaskarrao, on behalf of the Gaekwar of Baroda. H. H. Sayajeerao Maharaja had personally addressed a note to Colonel Waterfield, who requested Mr. B. Pitale to be the bearer of his thanks for the present.

SOME EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—A tile-roofed cattle-shed, situated on 4th Chinch Bunder-road, belonging to Shamjee Mahadoojee, fell in suddenly on Tuesday last, injuring three buffaloes that were in it at the time.—The gable end of a house, situated on Funneswady-lane, suddenly came down with a crash yesterday morning, between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock. Fortunately no one was injured. The tenants have been ordered at once to vacate, and the Executive Engineer of the Municipality has directed that the house shall be pulled down.—About fifty feet of the wall of the first ascent towards Malabar Hill on the side towards the sea, and about twenty feet of the wall at the Malabar Hill Gymkhana, fell down on Tuesday last.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY AT KHETWADY.—The total number of patients treated in the dispensary during the last month was 38·78. This gives a daily average attendance of 129. The number of the newly admitted during the month was 1,103. Of the entire number, 984 were Parsees, 1,410 Hindus, 1,034 Mussalmans, 151 Christians, and 299 low castes. As to sexes, 1,445 males, 939 females, and 1,494 children. The prevailing diseases were fevers (of various types), and affections of stomach and bowels and lungs and air passages. There were 350 cases of various fevers, 227 of stomach and bowel affections, 159 of skin diseases, and 139 of diseases of lungs and air passages. Of the whole number treated 1,029 were cured.

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in weight in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 23rd June, 1881, was 63,964 maunds and in money Rs. 22,093. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1880, are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 25th June 1881.	Week ending 26th June 1880.	Increase.	Decrease
COTTON—				
Weight Mds.	22,538	25,130	..	2,59
Amount Rs.	16,326	17,611	..	1,285
GRAIN—				
Weight Mds.	33,603	80,336	..	46,733
Amount Rs.	8,748	23,261	..	11,513
JAGREE—				
Weight Mds.	433	2,712	..	2,279
Amount Rs.	121	1,400	..	1,279
OPIUM—				
Weight Mds.	262	208	54	..
Amount Rs.	661	537	124	..
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight Mds.	6,096	4,833	1,263	..
Amount Rs.	5,119	4,099	1,020	..
SALT—				
Weight Mds.	29,001	44,898	..	15,897
Amount Rs.	5,118	11,233	..	6,115
SEEDS—				
Weight Mds.	7,570	33,635	..	26,065
Amount Rs.	3,350	13,420	..	10,070
SUGAR—				
Weight Mds.	2,890	2,915	..	25
Amount Rs.	1,623	1,532	91	..
STATE RY MATERIALS—				
Weight Mds.	2,675	2,721	..	46
Amount Rs.	1,974	1,381	593	..
TIMBER—				
Weight Mds.	4,270	6,509	..	2,239
Amount Rs.	3,839	1,513	2,326	..
COAL—				
Weight Mds.	12,808	1,936	10,872	..
Amount Rs.	4,230	661	3,569	..
METAL—				
Weight Mds.	4,813	3,719	1,094	..
Amount Rs.	2,983	2,137	846	..
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight Mds.	82,018	63,389	18,629	..
Amounts Rs.	21,645	19,045	2,600	..
TOTAL—				
Weight Mds.	2,08,977	2,72,941	..	63,964
Amount Rs.	75,737	97,830	..	22,093

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate of Traffic for the week ending 2nd July 1881.

Open, 444 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	52,197	0	0
Merchandise	89,372	0	0
Telegraph	522	0	0
Other Receipts	500	0	0
Total Rs.	1,42,591	0	0

Corresponding week in July 1880.

Open, 444 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	45,643	0	0
Merchandise	75,548	0	0
Telegraph	404	0	0
Other Receipts	7,370	0	0
Total Rs.	1,28,965	0	0
Increase	13,626	0	0

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd.	26 32	24 62	21 86	23 85
5 Tuesday	2 89	..	..	..
6 Wednesday	..	5 30	5 12	3 99
Total	29 21	29 92	26 98	27 84

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 5th July 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·686
Temperature of the Air	78·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·0
Dew Point	76·5
Relative humidity of Air	·944
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·3
General Direction of Wind*	SW, WSW, NW, SW, SSW, S, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	331
Fall of Rain*	2·89
Total fall during month	13·52
" " year	29·21
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a. m. of 6th July	2·96

*From midnight to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(6th July 1881.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Readings at 10 a.m. Ther. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs		Mls. p. hr.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·548	87·5	W S W	22	0·00
Surat	·622	87·6	W	17	0·30
Bombay	·691	81·2	W	17	4·70
Ratnagiri	·767	82·8	S S W (heavy)	..	2·32
Karwar	not received				
Mangalore	·701	81·4	S	2	0·25
Calicut	·937	78·6	N W	2	0·20
Cochin	·951	85·0	S W	1	0·00
Masulipatam	·758	89·0	W	..	0·00
Madras	·812	93·0	W S W	12	0·00
Negapatam	·831	89·0	W	9	0·00

The Barometric Gradient, received at 4-30 p.m. yesterday at the Government Meteorological Office, between Mangalore and Bombay, is now excessive; and the monsoon wind is becoming very strong along this part of the coast.

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. LINE.

WE have been favoured with the following records of rainfall in the districts intersected by the G. I. P. Railway, by the Agent, for the week ending Friday, 1st July:—

Stations.	Quantity registered up to week ending Friday, 24th June 1881. Ins.	Cts.	Quantity fallen up to 6 p.m. on week ending Friday, 1st July 1881. Ins.	Cts.	Total. Ins.	Cts.
Jabalpur	4	48	2	58	7	6
Sohagpur	14	70	3	39	18	9
Rawere	3	51	3	30	6	81
Nimbora	3	51	0	93	4	44
Bhadli	1	70	1	40	3	10
Jalgaon	1	78	0	72	2	50
Sirsoli	1	67	1	0	2	67
Mhasawad	1	77	0	67	2	44
Maheji	3	23	0	64	3	87
Pachora	1	82	1	82	3	64
Khajgaon	0	0	1	92	1	92
Naidongri	3	26	1	84	5	10
Chalisgaon	3	97	3	29	7	26
Nandgaon	3	24	1	44	4	68
Manmad	2	88	2	42	5	30
Lasalgaon	3	0	0	96	3	96
Kherwadi	1	75	0	31	2	6
Nassik	1	43	3	49	4	92
Deolalee	6	20	0	35	6	55
Ghoti	6	78	2	74	9	52
Nargaon	4	63	4	24	8	87
Warangaon	3	28	2	4	5	32
Hudgi	1	24	1	46	2	70
Mohol	3	62	0	27	3	89
Madha	3	64	2	3	5	67
Barsi	5	80	0	98	6	78
Keim	4	90	0	80	5	70
Jeur	5	63	1	5	6	68
Deksal	2	48	0	20	2	68
Dhond	2	26	0	29	2	55
Pomalwari	1	96	0	30	2	26
Talegaon	3	33	2	51	5	84

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

THE following Resolution of the Bombay Government has been passed on a letter from the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, dated 23rd June, submitting the annual Administration Report on the working of the Indian Companies Act X. of 1866 for the official year ending 31st March 1881:—

"During the year under report 16 Companies under Act X. of 1866 and 1 Society under Act XXI. of 1860 were newly registered, while 6 Companies went into liquidation and 13 Companies and 1 Society were dissolved. At the end of the year 99 Companies were carrying on business and 81 were under liquidation. The number of documents, including memoranda and Articles of Association, copies of rules of Societies and returns by Literary and Scientific Societies, registered during the year was 287 against 258 in the preceding twelve months. The total fees collected in 1880-81 amounted to Rs. 7,129, against Rs. 2,387 in 1879-80, showing an increase of Rs. 4,742 due chiefly to the registration of a large number of new Companies during the year under report. The expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 1,015 which, deducted from the total amount of the fees realised, leaves a net surplus of Rs. 6,114 in favour of Government. It is satisfactory to find from the report that no necessity arose during the past year for prosecuting any Company for default in carrying out the provisions of the Indian Companies Act. From this circumstance the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies infers, and apparently correctly, that the prosecutions undertaken in previous years have had a salutary effect, and that the requirements of the law are being properly understood and duly attended to. The amendment of Section 46 of the Act contemplated by the Government of India with a view to provide clearly that the balance sheet to be filed with the Registrar shall be the one laid before and finally adopted and passed by the general meeting of the Company concerned, and that it shall also be filed within a prescribed time, will doubtless further tend to ensure the submission by Joint Stock Companies of the required information in proper time."

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—JULY 6.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY)

THE following, among other matters, were heard before his Lordship:—

RE LUCKMIDASS ROWJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the time for hearing the petition. Insolvent had creditors in England, from whom he had not heard. His Lordship remarked that the case would not come on for hearing until the notices on the creditors had been served; and there was therefore no necessity for granting a postponement.

RE HORMUSJEE DHUNJEEBHOY GHEESTA.

The petition of this insolvent, who has applied for the benefit of the Act jointly with Muncherjee Nusserwanjee Gheesta and another, was dismissed for want of prosecution.

RE MISS MARY FLYNN.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for the usual rule *nisi*. There was no opposition, and the application was granted.

RE PETER SYLVESTER DE SOUZA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. He had settled with his creditors in Bombay, and was now at Mangalore, settling with his creditors there. His Lordship was informed that an extension was granted to insolvent at the last sitting positively for the last time; and his Lordship, in refusing any further extension now, remarked that the insolvent would settle the quicker when he knew that the interim order had been withdrawn. Leave was, however, granted to serve notices.

RE MUNCHERJEE COOVERJEE ITCHAPORIA.

On Mr. Manker's application, which was not opposed, an interim order was granted to the insolvent.

RE NURSEY KESSOWJEE AND CO.

Several partners of the firm, who appeared in person, applied for an extension of their interim order. Mr. Telang opposed the application on behalf of a native creditor. His Lordship told the insolvents that he had extended their order from time to time, but they had not gone and assisted the Official Assignee in recovering the firm's assets as they ought to have done. The consequence was that, by the conduct of the insolvents, many of the assets of the firm, amounting to forty lakhs of rupees and upwards, had been time-barred. His Lordship would now give them an extension of a month to go and assist the Official Assignee; and if he reported unfavourably at the end of the month, their interim order would be altogether withdrawn.

RE SHAMJEE VEERJEE.

Mr. Lang, for the Official Assignee, moved for an order for the examination, under section 36 of the Act, of Gangajee Narput, who was indebted to the estate in the sum of Rs. 20,305. In answer to a notice sent by the Official Assignee, Gangajee Narput repudiated [the] debt. The Official Assignee had filed a suit against him, and Gangajee had filed a written statement in which he denied the debt. The books produced by him appeared suspicious, and he declined to allow an inspection of certain other books. The court granted the application, directing Gangajee to produce his books and papers a fortnight hence.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted discharges:—Lal Bapoojee, liabilities Rs. 872. Jugonnath Chimnajee Packalsi, a carpenter, Rs. 994. Lowjee Bapujee Khatri, a broker, Rs. 373. Venayek Wasudeo Talpade, an English writer, Rs. 4,478. Henry Augustus Vears, a railway guard, Rs. 949. Arjun Jadowjee, a merchant, Rs. [illegible]684. Ramchunder Venayek Jeykur, English writer, Rs. 5,995. Chotalal Kevuldas, a mehta, Rs. 11,905. Alibhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, an English writer, Rs. 32,965. George Crawford, a railway guard, and Margaret Crawford, Rs. 1,038.

HIGH COURT—JUNE 23.

(Before Mr. Justice KEMBALL and Mr. Justice PINHEY.)

REVERSAL OF CONVICTION AND SENTENCE IN "A POLICE CASE."

IMPERATRIX VS. SHIDANGOWDA PARANGOWDA AND OTHERS.

THE four prisoners in this case, the first of whom is a police patell, and therefore a public servant, committed by Mr. Cumine, were tried in February last before Mr. F. H. Shaw, Session Judge, at Kaladghi, the first prisoner on a charge of abetment of dacoity and receiving an illegal gratification as a public servant, and the other three on charges of abetment of dacoity. On conviction by the Session Judge, who concurred with the assessors, the first three prisoners were sentenced to transportation for seven years each, and the fourth was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years. From the above sentences, the prisoners appealed to the High Court. At the hearing of the appeal, which occupied two days, they were represented by Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Shantaram Narayen, and Mr. Shewram Vithal Bhandarker, assisted by Mr. Hoochrao, District Pleader, who conducted the defence at Kaladghi; Mr. Nanabhai Haridas, Government Pleader, assisted by Mr. Shamrao Vithal, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Justice Kemball, in delivering judgment, said.—We are of opinion that the various convictions of the different prisoners cannot be sustained. As a rule we are very reluctant to interfere where the judge and assessors are unanimous; but in the present case we think that they have failed to give due consideration to the position which the leading witnesses occupy, the contradictions and improbabilities of their story, the absence of satisfactory corroborative evidence, and the circumstances which preceded the prosecution of the prisoners. It has been suggested for the prisoners that the charges against them was an after-thought, they having been pressed only after a dispute had taken place between the two chief constables and the first prisoner, the police patel, about a certain dancing-girl; in point of fact, that this was what is commonly called a police case. Whether this is so, it is unnecessary to determine. It is quite possible that a great deal more has been made, in the interest of the appellants, of the letters regarding the dancing-girl than the true facts warrant; but it is certain that the chief constables, by their indiscreet interference in the matter of the forthcoming nautch, placed themselves in a false position, and although it was contended by the Government Pleader, in answer to the aforesaid suggestion, that this defence is due to the ingenuity of the prisoner's pleader in the district court as no express mention was made of the dancing-girl dispute in the prisoners' examinations, it is clear from the evidence of the First-class Magistrate, Mr. Thakur, that the letters were shown to him immediately after the warrants were issued against Shidangowda and Ayengowda, *i. e.*, shortly after the 13th October, and that he (Mr. Thakur) was induced to think the police might be hostile and to withdraw the warrants. But leaving this discussion aside, the fact remains that, up to the 13th October, no proceedings were taken against any of the four prisoners; that on Gurapa's statement of the 10th October proceedings were taken only against Shidangowda and Ayengowda; and that it was only on the so-called confession of Gurapa, made before the Second Class Magistrate of Hungund on the 23rd October, that the present proceedings were commenced. The statement of the 13th October is not forthcoming, so that there is no evidence to show what the case therein made was, or why only two of the prisoners were proceeded against. Here, again, it is suggested on behalf of the prisoners that this paper has been made away with by the police, as it would have materially aided the prisoners in showing the true character of the prosecution. This suggestion has been indignantly repelled by the prosecution, it being asserted that no proper search has ever been made for the document. If this is so, it seems to us that search ought to have been made, for its absence from the police papers which were sent up tends necessarily to introduce an element of doubt. However, had this circumstance stood alone, we should not have been inclined to attach much importance to it, but having regard to the peculiar features of the case and the unsatisfactory character of the evidence against the prisoners, we think it was incumbent on the prosecution to explain the incident. Upon the evidence itself we feel constrained to take a totally different view to that of the judge and assessors. The evidence of the three witnesses is, in the first place, of no value unless corroborated by independent and reliable testimony; and secondly, it is contradictory in many very important particulars. The judge has contented himself with finding in a general way on the several charges; but it is clear that he must have relied in respect of many of them on the statements of the aforesaid three witnesses; and the next three witnesses were female relatives of theirs, whose evidence is obviously neither independent nor reliable. These are the only witnesses who speak to the opening of the negotiations with the patells, the introduction of the families of the dacoits in the Ilkul, their maintenance while there, and the delivery of stolen ornaments to the patells from time to time. Not only do their statements vary in a way that cannot, in our opinion, be attributed to failure of memory, but their story as told seems to us highly improbable. Whether or no Gurapa ever lived in Ilkul, or how long he was there, seems to be exceedingly doubtful; but taking his own and his wife's story, which is contradicted by his cousin, that he was there for three years, is it probable that he would only have known the patells by sight? or if he only knew them by sight, that he would have stated otherwise to Utraj, or made overtures to them as alleged? And, again, with a police post in the village itself, it is difficult to believe that the patells should have gone to work in the open way alleged, taking no sort of care to smuggle the dacoits into the village, openly getting them lodgings, and going about with some of the women to get food. It is admitted that two of the patells, Shidangowda and Ayengowda, gave information to the patells of the presence of dacoits and their families in the village on the 9th May, and on the following day personally assisted in the capture of several of the party. To this it is answered on behalf of the prosecution, that the patels could not help themselves, that they knew the police on special duty had scented something wrong and were coming to Ilkul to see for themselves, and that the information and assistance given was merely a mock show of zeal to establish their own innocence; but this theory stands or falls with the evidence. There is nothing else to support it, or to show that the patells knew more of the whereabouts of the people sheltering in the village than the police posted in the village did, and there is this to be observed, that, if the patells had entered into the agreement with the dacoits as alleged, it is almost incredible that they would have let it appear that they were prominent in denouncing and capturing these very people, or that the latter, when they saw they were betrayed, would not have taken the earliest opportunity of showing up the patells. Many of the gang arrested on the 10th May, 1880, were tried in the July Sessions at Kaladgi, and Ayengowda was a witness against them. Utraj, Ballya, and Gurapa, the three principal witnesses here, managed to effect their escape when the others were taken, though they all knew by and through whom the police were put upon their track. Utraj was taken on the 12th May, Ballya on the 7th September, and Gurapa on the 12th September. Utraj has been in custody up to the present time, and his examination was taken on the 24th May; and Gurapa was in the custody of the police from the 17th September. But neither at the Kaladgi trial nor by Utraj, or Ballya, till these proceedings commenced, was, apparently, a word said implicating the patells. The Police Superintendent says he had his suspicions against the patells of Ilkul in August, 1880, and that Gurapa gave him information against them on his capture on the 12th September; but his report to the Police Commissioner in August shows that his suspicions were of a very vague character, and supposing Gurapa to have given true information, it could hardly have taken the shape of the present case; for if so, why were no steps taken at once or against all the prisoners? Utraj and Ballya were then also in custody, and why, when Gurapa did not make a statement on the 13th October, did it only affect two of the prisoners? The Police Superintendent's evidence is vague, and probably his memory is not altogether clear on the point. It is urged that the prisoners might have cross-examined the Superintendent and cleared up any doubt, but it was for the prosecution to make out their case, and put it, as far as possible, beyond all reasonable doubt. It only remains to notice the evidence of the other witnesses, two of whom speak to letting houses at the request of the patells, and the third, the sonar, who helped to weigh the ornaments (for the evidence of the other two witnesses, Holya and Kurkumgowda is obviously unreliable); but the value to be attached to the evidence of these witnesses must of course depend on the credibility of the evidence it is intended to support, and independently of this, there is nothing in the story of these three witnesses to render it probable that the patells should have applied to them in particular. If the two witnesses leased the houses as they allege, there is nothing to support their statement, and their story as to the patells visiting Gurapa seems improbable; and as regards the sonar, he describes the circumstances of the meeting differently to the dacoits, and the story of the weights used has the appearance of being made to reconcile the accounts given by the different witnesses. Under such circumstances, and upon such evidence, we feel that we cannot uphold the convictions, and we must therefore order the discharge of the prisoners.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

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CROP AND WEATHER REPORTS.

THE following are the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops throughout India for the week ending the 28th June:—

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has been more general than it was last week; and in the greater part of the Central Provinces and Berar the break in the wet weather is apparently at an end. In several of the Central India States also there have been good showers. There has been more or less rain in most parts of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies; but in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, and in the southern districts of Madras, the fall has not yet been sufficient. In Mysore prospects are uncertain, and the want of rain is much felt. More rain would also be beneficial in Hyderabad, in parts of Rajputana and the Punjab, and in the western districts of the North-Western Provinces. On the other hand, there has been no break in the monsoon in the Eastern Provinces; and in a few places in Bengal the crops have been slightly damaged by too much wet. Agricultural prospects are so far good in the east and to the centre of the country. In the South and West and in part of Northern India they would be improved by more copious rain.

MADRAS (June 29th).—In Kurnool, cultivation impeded and young crops are suffering from want of rain; cattle-disease in parts. In Chingleput, water-supply diminishing; crops generally withering; harvest paddy, outturn moderate; cultivation progressing; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease in parts. In Malabar, rain not sufficient for standing crops, paddy; fever in parts. General prospects good.

BOMBAY (June 29th).—Sowing operations begun, but retarded for want of rain; slight rain everywhere, but insufficient; urgently wanted in south of presidency, where water is scarce; cholera increasing—in Surat, 564 cases, 236 deaths; in Baroda, 148 cases, 76 deaths; in Broach, 13 cases, 10 deaths; in Tanna, 37 cases, 21 deaths.

BENGAL (June 28th).—Rain almost general throughout the presidency; low land crops in a few places partially injured by excessive rain; ploughing and sowing progressing; transplanting of paddy continues; prospects of crops generally good; cotton and *boro* nearly all reaped; *kaons, til*, jute, and early *aus* being reaped in places; indigo manufacture commenced in a few localities; prices stationary; rivers rising; cholera, fever, and small-pox abating; public health good.

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.—Wind again easterly; fair and general rain in east districts, but only partial showers have fallen in west districts and more rain is needed there; prices slightly rising; general health good, but cholera continues in Kumaon, Meerut, and Gorakpur, and has appeared in Aligarh; cattle-disease continues in Kumaon, but is abating elsewhere.

PUNJAB (June 28th).—Agricultural prospects generally fair, but rain required for the autumn crops.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.—Weather cloudy and warm; rain in several districts; ploughing and sowing in progress; cholera still prevalent in the Jubbulpore Division, elsewhere public health good; cattle disease reported in Chanda and Balaghat; prices easy.

BRITISH BURMAH (June 25th).—Public health generally good; some cattle-disease in a few districts; weather favourable.

ASSAM (June 29th).—Weather cool; occasional showers; crops doing well; district healthy. In Cachar, cattle-disease much abated, though not wholly disappeared.

MYSORE AND COORG (June 29th).—Rain anxiously awaited; ploughing operations retarded; standing crops withering in most districts; prospects still bad; health fair; prices continue to rise in parts. In Mercara, rice nurseries and ragi crop suffering from want of rain; coffee prospects good.

BERAR AND HYDERABAD (June 29th).—Total rainfall 5·38; kharif sowings continue; want of rain damaging crops sown; no sickness; prices—coarse rice 9, wheat 12, white jowari 20, bajra 25, and tur 24 seers per current sicca rupee.

CENTRAL INDIA STATES (June 29th).—Monsoon appears to have set in at Indore; heavy showers have been most benificial; health good. At Sutna, heat intense; health good; rain much wanted. At Agar, rain urgently required; health and prospects good.

RAJPUTANA.—At Abu, prospects of more rain; showery and windy, occasionally sultry and cloudy. At Sirohee, tanks dry, wells fair; healthy; cloudy and cool. In Marwar, tanks all dry, well water fallen down too deep; health good; sultry and hot, clouds about; prices rising rapidly; rains expected with impatience.

NEPAL (June 23rd).—Agricultural prospects good; heavy rain almost every night for the last week; fine days; transplanting of rice in active progress.

BENGAL.

THE CALCUTTA DEATH-RATE.—During the week ended the 25th June, there were 183 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 22·2 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 143 deaths, and the death-rate was 17·3 per thousand. There was 1 death from small-pox, 13 from cholera, 38 from fevers, 31 from tetanus, and 9 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified: 7 non-Asiatics, 7 mixed races, 125 Hindus, and 44 Muhammadans.

THE INDIAN TEA MARKET.—It is satisfactory to learn from Messrs. Moran and Co.'s report on the tea market that "during the past month several orders have been received here for the American and Australian markets, and if these continue, the industry will not be as subject as it has hitherto been to the fluctuation of the London market, by which, up to the present, our rates have almost entirely been regulated. Garden advices continue very satisfactory, except from Cachar, where blight is spreading and much retarding plucking."

THE INDIGO CROP.—Concerning the indigo crop Messrs. Thomas and Co's report says:—"Judging from our Lower Bengal advices there has been no improvement in prospects since our last report. Manufacture is in progress at many factories, and a considerable quantity of unripe plant has been cut to save it from inundation by the local rivers. Jessore has suffered much from incessant rain. Tirhoot and Chuprah prospects continue good, sufficient rain has fallen and the plant is yielding fairly well. In Chumparun the rainfall has been exceedingly heavy, as much as ten inches were registered at some factories on the 29th and 30th, a few of the low lying lands have suffered accordingly, and produce for the present has been somewhat reduced. From Benares our reports are favourable, but in the Doab, we hear, rain is wanted."

MADRAS.

THE LATE MR. COMYN, C. S.—We regret to learn that Mr. William Horatio Comyn, the Collector of South Canara, died in Australia on the 9th May. He was taken ill with liver disease early this year, and as he obtained no benefit from medical treatment, he applied for six months' sick leave, and left Mangalore in March for Melbourne, hoping to be set up by the sea voyage. He was more fond of shooting than of society; yet, being a gentleman, and a good fellow when his reserve broke down, he became popular in South Canara, where memories of that "Ideal Collector," the late McCallum Webster, had given the people, both European and native, a very high standard. Mr. Comyn was educated at Cheltenham College.—*Madras Mail*.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.—In connection with the movement that is being made by the students of the Sydapett Agricultural College, to prevail upon Government to establish a chair of agriculture at the Madras University, it is interesting to note that in pursuance of the directions given by the Central Council, on the 5th of April, the Chairman and Secretary of the Education Committee of the Central Chamber of Agriculture in England, addressed, on the 19th May, a letter to the Secretaries of the two University Commissions now sitting, in which they "draw the attention of the Commission to the advantage of establishing one or more chairs of agriculture in connexion with the University, or in other ways promoting the special education of the agricultural classes, utilizing for that purpose some portion of the College funds, the appropriation of which to University and other purposes is under-stood to be recommended by the Commission." They urge the advantage of regular lectures on agricultural science at the University especially for those studying at the University, who may have afterwards to occupy positions where an intimate acquaintance with the conditions of successful agriculture would be valuable.—*Madras Mail*.

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

THE ROBBERY AT THE LAHORE TREASURY.—The trial of the sepoys of the 24th P. N. I., who are charged with having stolen about Rs. 30,000 from the strong room of the Currency Office in the Lahore Fort, came on for trial on the 29th ultimo, before Colonel Beadon, the Deputy Commissioner. The evidence recorded the first day was that of Mr. Rawlins, the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, of Messrs. Brereton and Vansittart, Assistants of the Accountant General, and of Colonel Norman, commanding the 24th P. N. I., which supplied the guard on the strong room. Mr. Rawlins stated that Mr. Vansittart was in executive charge of the currency on the 15th April (the date on which the half yearly independent unification by the Treasury offices took place), and remained in charge until the middle of May, when he was relieved by Mr. Brereton; that on Sunday morning, the 28th May, he inspected the strong room in consequence of a report of the theft received from Mr. Brereton the evening before, and discovered the deficiency on counting over the cash. Some bags of rupees, it appeared, had been temporarily stacked close to the wall which separates the strong room from the court-yard where the sentries mount guard in pairs, and in this were two small holes on the ground level, the appearance of which Mr. Rawlins thought afforded ground for believing that they had been recently made. One had at any rate been recently enlarged so as to admit a man's hand or arm. The bags had been stacked close to this latter hole, and by an experiment conducted in his presence, Mr. Rawlins ascertained that it was possible to cut the bags and abstract Rs. 10,000 through the aperture in an hour and a half. Mr. Vansittart stated that the balance ascertained to be in the strong room at the Fort at the last half-yearly unification amounted to 79 lakhs, and that he put in ten lakhs more on the 4th of May. The money having been taken out of the remittance boxes, in which they were packed, for the purpose of verification, it was decided to store the bags in future on trestles, so as to be readily counted when necessary, but a sufficient number of trestles not being ready, some of the bags were stacked in rows, five bags high, extending from the wall inwards. Mr. Vansittart said he never observed the holes, and as he frequently visited the strong room on duty (sometimes spending the whole day from 10 till 5), and had caused other apertures to be blocked up which he considered unsafe, he did not think these holes could have existed without attracting his attention. Mr. Brereton stated that he visited the strong room on the 28th in order to complete the arrangement of the bags on trestles, and that a cash bag, with Rs. 652 less than its correct amount having been found beside the hole, he counted over all the cash in the strong room and discovered the deficiency. The case was adjourned.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

CAPTAIN RICHARD FRANCIS BURTON.

THE most distinguished geographer and explorer now living is, by the wisdom of high officialism, planted at Trieste, to vegetate on a small salary, and settle, from time to time, such commercial and maritime questions as may come before him—questions which plenty of duller men would only be too glad to attend to. Swift used to wish that

He had clear,
For life, six hundred pounds a year

And this Captain Burton has just so long as he offends nobody at the Foreign Office. But he has received nothing more from a Sovereign and country which should delight to honour him; not a scrap of coloured ribbon, not a step of promotion for his services. He is now sixty years old, and the utmost he has a right to expect from the State which he has so brilliantly served is a modest pension of £400 a year—when he shall have served long enough. In France—it is scarcely too much to say—he would have been a Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, a Senator, and a member of the Academy; for France loves to honour her great men. Whether we are as capable of admiring genius as our neighbours may be a question. We certainly like it to appear always in good black broadcloth, with a well-starched shirt-front, and to see it regularly in church or at the [illegible] on Sunday mornings. Now Captain Burton, like Mirabeau, has long since swallowed most formulas, and is possessed by an invincible hatred of cant, stupidity, and pretentiousness. Perhaps he lets this feeling colour his manner on occasion to a greater extent than strict prudence would suggest. His youth was a stormy one. It is said that if a man asks Captain Burton how he came by the scar on his cheek, he will reply frankly enough that a drunken pot-boy once flung a sodawater bottle at his head; but for ladies he considers it decorous to have another version of the affair. Should one of them deign to put a question on the subject, he will give a thrilling narrative of a fight against hundred-fold odds, in which, after slaying a score of his foes with his own hand, he fell, at length, dangerously wounded, but was ultimately rescued in the most romantic manner.

Not that Captain Burton has any need to imagine adventures. The lives of most men are made up of some 360 days of routine and five of excitement. With Captain Burton, the dull, uneventful days have been the exception. He has been everywhere, seen everything, done everything; speaks twenty-nine languages (to say nothing of dialects), is the best of riders and shots; while as to fencing, he could have insulted M. Paul de Cassagnac with perfect impunity, even in the days when that renowned swordsman allowed nobody to tread on the tail of his coat. His most famous exploit, as it was one of the earliest, was the pilgrimage he undertook (and performed) to Mecca and Medina, a few months before the outbreak of the Crimean War, when Turkish fanaticism was at its height. Discovery would have been certain death, with a possibility of torture superadded. He went disguised as a kind of theological student, and seems never to have been even suspected. By way of preparing himself for the expedition, he passed through a course of Mahometan divinity under one of the priests of that faith. He was a worthy old man, this Oriental padre, and took a zealous interest in the moral welfare of his pupil. In one respect Captain Burton had been unable to imitate Eastern fashions: he had a true Briton's love for roast beef, and could not exist on vegetables and rice. Such scraps of conversation as the following would occasionally be exchanged between Captain Burton and his "guide, philosopher, and friend." "Thy servant did write down two pounds of flesh!" "It is true, O Master." "Dost thou never say, 'Allah guard us from the sin of extravagance'?"

Possibly, Burton would have won greater glory from his travels had they been pursued with a missionary end in view. They must necessarily have attracted the attention of a wider public. As a boy, he was destined for the Church, and even went to Oxford, where he stayed till he had worried his father into getting him a commission. Very likely, Colonel Burton was not altogether displeased at his son's importunity. "Bon chien chasse de race." The English army was out of the question, but the Indian was more attractive to a lad of spirit in those days, when there seemed no prospect of fighting in Europe, and there was always plenty to be had in Asia. His commission as Ensign bore date January 18, 1842. In 1846 he became lieutenant, and in 1860 Captain. Next year the Indian army changed hands, and Captain Burton quitted the service, where, in truth, he had found scant acknowledgment of his deserts. Sir Charles Napier had seen of what stuff the young subaltern was made; and had utilised and praised him to the utmost of his power. But Napier's good patronage was not always an unqualified boon, seeing that illustrious General was commonly fighting some bigwig at home as well as the enemy abroad; and high officials who had had their corns trodden on gave far more trouble than Sikhs or Afghans. Lieutenant Burton next served under Colonel (afterwards General) Beatson, who had the same facility for plunging into hot water as Napier, but without the latter's skill for getting out of it. Burton, however, was devoted to his chief, who well deserved his loyalty. When Beatson dragged one of his accusers into a court of law, Burton gave valuable evidence on his old commander's behalf. It was good to see him under cross-examination. Bovill, subsequently Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, was leading counsel on the other side, and was so ill advised as to attempt to brow-beat Burton. His failure was naturally disastrous. A very simple answer of Burton's quite upset Bovill. "In what regiment did you serve under the plaintiff?" "Eh?" "In what regiment, I say. . . ." "In no regiment." After playing with counsel for a minute or so, Burton let him know that he had served in the "corps." Bovill was still further discomfited in the course of the trial by a manœuvre of Edwin James, who was managing Beatson's case. James coolly got up while Bovill was speaking for the defence, declared he could not stay and listen to such stuff, and left the Court for a while. It is only fair to add that Bovill won the case.

Though Burton preferred the army to the church as a career, he has always taken a keen interest in religious questions. His favourite book is the Bible, which he understands and appreciates as few occidentals can. It may interest Turcophiles to know that Captain Burton considers the idea of a religious Mahometan revival as moonshine. Ritualists, on the other hand, may be pleased to learn that, in his opinion, the Greek church in Syria has displayed quite a new vitality of late years. Captain Burton is married to a Catholic lady of the old Arundell of Wardour stock, and a Countess of the Holy Roman Empire in her own right.—*Truth*.

ELECTRIC STORAGE OF DYNAMICAL ENERGY.

THE *Times* publishes the following correspondence with reference to the storage of mechanical energy:—

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—Although agreeing with every word of Sir William Thomson's letter in *The Times* of June 9, and entirely sympathising with his enthusiasm as regards the marvellous box of electricity, still I feel that it would have been desirable if, in pointing out the importance of this new discovery, Sir William Thomson had garded against a very probable misconstruction of the purport of his letter.

The means of storing and re-storing mechanical energy form the aspiration not only of Sir William, but of every educated mechanic. It is, however, a question of degree—of the amount of energy stored as compared with the weight of the reservoir, the standard comparison being coal and corn. Looked at in this way, one cannot but ask whether, if this form of storage is to be the realization of our aspirations, it is not completely disappointing. Large numbers are apt to create a wrong impression until we inquire what is the unit. Eleven million foot-pounds of energy is what is stored in 1lb. of ordinary coal. So that in this box, weighing 75lb., there was just as much energy as in 1½oz. of coal, which might have been brought from Paris or anywhere else in a waistcoat pocket, or have been sent by letter.

When we come to the question of the actual conveyance of energy for mechanical purposes, this view is of fundamental importance. The weight of the same amount of energy in the new form is 800 times greater than the equivalent amount of coal; and as a matter of economy, supposing that energy in this form might be had at a certain spot and no capital were required for its conversion or storage, and that the energy were directly applicable, it could not be carried ten miles: that is to say, such energy cannot be economically useful ten miles from its source, although coal had to be carried 100 miles to the spot. This limit, in short, falls far short of what has been already attained by other means. By wire ropes and by compressed air or steam energy may be economically transmitted from 10 to 20 miles. So that if this is the utmost of what is to be done by means of the storage of electricity, this discovery adds another door to those which are hopelessly closed against the possibility of finding in Niagara or other water power a substitute for our coal, even when the object is motive power, and much more for that purpose which five-sixths of our coal is used—the production of heat.

It is very important that the people of this country should not shut eyes to the fact that, so far from there being a greater prospect of the solution of the problem than when, about 20 years ago, Professor Jevons raised the alarm, the prospect is now much smaller. In the meantime the capabilities of steel ropes, fluids in pipes, and electricity along conductors, have been not only investigated, but practically tested and found altogether wanting. And now it would seem that the storage of electricity must be added to the list.

OSBORNE REYNOLDS.

Owens College, June 9.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—Your leading article in *The Times* of yesterday on the storage of electricity alludes to my having spoken of Niagara as the natural and proper chief motor for the whole of the North American Continent. I value the allusion too much to let it pass without pointing out that the credit of originating the idea and teaching how it is to be practically realized by the electric transmission of energy is due to Mr. C.W. Siemens, who spoke first, I believe, on the subject, in his presidential address to the Iron and Steel Institute in March, 1877. I myself spoke on the subject in support of Mr. Siemens's views at the Institution of Civil Engineers a year later. In May, 1879, in answer to questions put to me by the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Electric Lighting, I gave an estimate of the quantity of copper conductor that would be suitable for the economical transmission of power by electricity to any stated distance; and, taking Niagara as example, I pointed out that, under practically realizable conditions of intensity, a copper wire of half an inch diameter would suffice to take 26,250-horse power from water wheels driven by the Fall, and (losing only 20 per cent. on the way) to yield 21,000-horse power at a distance of 300 British statue miles; the prime cost of the copper amounting to £60,000, or less than £3 per horse power actually yielded at the distant station.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM THOMSON.

The University, Glasgow, June 9.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—Professor Osborne Reynolds's letter in *The Time* of Saturday, the 11th inst., shows that the first idea that has occurred to him on reading Sir William Thomson's letter on Faure's "electric store" is

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probably what must have suggested itself to many engineers—viz., that so far from a million foot pounds being a surprisingly large amount of energy to be stored up in a mass of 75lb., it is really extremely small; and, indeed, while crossing over from Paris at the commencement of last week, I could not help thinking that the passengers were bringing to England literally in the smuts and blacks on their coats far more energy than had ever been imported into this country stored up in Faure's secondary batteries. But although it is perfectly true, as Professor Reynolds says, that 1½oz. of coal contains about one million foot pounds of work stored up in it, this is by no means all that has to be taken into account in considering this question; for where is the engine for extracting this million foot pounds of work out of the 1½oz. of coal? Indeed, as Professor Reynolds would himself tell us, we cannot get much more than one-tenth of this amount of work out of the 1½oz. of coal even in our largest steam engines, which burn many pounds of coal per minute, and in which much heat has been wasted in getting up steam. And if we come to the burning of one single 1½oz. of coal, I know of no engine that can obtain from this even one thousand foot pounds of work, or one thousandth of the energy contained in the coal, if no other coal be used in getting up steam or in previously heating the engine.

But if a secondary battery be allowed to drive a magneto-electro-motor or a dynamo-electric machine with separate exciter only even for the short time necessary to develop, say, 30 foot pounds of mechanical work, I anticipate this can be done without using up in the whole process more than about 35 foot pounds of the electric energy stored up in the reservoir, since the experiments of Professor Perry and myself have shown that, when the motor is running at high speeds with a light load, as much as 93 per cent. of the electric energy put into a magneto-electro-motor is given out again as mechanical work measured by an absorption dynamometer.

It may be answered, however, that if a small bit of coal, although containing a vast store of energy, is not of much practical use in producing work in consequence of the absence up to the present time of a proper converter of the coal's energy into mechanical work, at any rate a small galvanic battery (a little Daniell's cell, for example) is not only a vast storehouse of power, but contains a store which we have the means of converting without appreciable loss into electric light or mechanical work. How, then, is a Faure's box a better store of electric energy than a little Daniell's cell? This question has precisely the same answer as "Why is a pinch of dry gunpowder better than a pinch of wet?" Not because the dry gunpowder has more energy in it than the wet, but because the energy stored up in the dry gunpowder can be all, if we wish, used up quickly, and an explosion produced, whereas that in the wet can only be utilized bit by bit. So seven Faure's boxes will illuminate 100 Swan lamps for six hours, while seven Daniell's cells, or, indeed, twice that number, although possessing a store of power millions of times as great as that in the Faure's boxes, will not illuminate a single Swan light.

But while fully recognizing the great advance made in the subject by Plante, and the recent improvements introduced by Faure, I do not wish to give the impression that the problem is by any means completely solved, since, if the attempt that Mr. Perry and myself, no doubt like many other electricians, are making to convert at a low temperature the energy in coal into electric energy meets with even a fairly satisfactory solution, then a fragment of coal, or, it may be, a puff of gas rich in carbon or carbonic oxide, will be a practical store of energy of incomparably greater value than any secondary battery.

W. E. Ayrton.

The City and Guilds of London Technical College, Finsbury.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—If you do me the honour to publish a letter which I wrote to you yesterday regarding the electric transmission of energy it will be seen that I thoroughly sympathize with Professor Osborne Reynolds in his aspirations for the utilization of Niagara as a motor, but that neither Mr. Siemens nor I agree with him in the conclusion which he asserts in his letter to you, published in *The Times* of to-day, that electricity has been tried and found wanting as a means for attaining such objects. The transmission of power, however, was not the subject of my letter to you published in *The Times* of the 9th inst., and Professor Reynolds's disappointment with M. Faure's practical realization of electric storage, because it does not provide a method of poterage superior to conduction through a wire, is like being disappointed with an invention of improvements in water-cans and water reservoirs because the best that can be done in the way of movable water-cans and fixed water reservoirs will never let the water-carrier supersede water-pipes wherever water-pipes can be laid.

The 1½oz. of coal cited by Professor Osborne Reynolds as containing a million of foot pounds stored in it is no analogy to the Faure accumulator containing the same amount of energy. The accumulator can be re-charged with energy when it is exhausted, and the fresh store drawn upon when needed, without losing more than 10 or 15 per cent, with arrangements suited for practical purposes. If coal could be unburned—that is to say, if carbon could be extracted from carbonic acid by any economic process of chemical or electic action, as it is in nature by the growth of plants drawing on sunlight for the requisite energy—the result would be analogous to what is done in Faure's accumulator.—I remain, your obedient servant,

William Thomson.

The University, Glasgow, June 11.

SERIOUS STATE OF THINGS IN RUSSIA.

A Moscow correspondent writes to the *Daily News*:—English people, I think, hardly realise the change that has occurred in the condition and prospects of Russia since the issue of the manifesto on the 11th May, or the revolution and revulsion of feeling and conviction. During the lifetime of the late Emperor, and specially since he had entrusted the direction of internal affairs to Melikoff, the educated classes cherished the hope of the institution of liberal measures, at a date more or less proximate. Ever since the fatal March 1-13, the anticipations of a liberal policy have been imperilled by the surroundings of the new Emperor and the fanatical influences which from time to time were allowed to sway over his simple, uncultured mind; but when, with the active concurrence of his brother Vladimir (the prospective Regent—a man of intelligence, and understood to exercise considerable influence), the proposals for a homogeneous Ministry were deliberately adopted, and Melikoff with somewhat of urgency was requested to accept the position of First Minister, it was concluded then that a fair beginning of a liberal programme had been initiated, and that the convocation of the deputies to deliberate as to a Consultative Assembly (very modest as all this was) would soon take place, as had been twice decided. But when, in the midst of these arrangements, such a manifesto was issued behind the backs of the Ministers the revulsion can be somewhat imagined, or, at all events, gauged to somee xtent by the absolute resignation of the three most important Ministers. I now hear, day by day and in all directions—commercial, official, military, even in Sclavophil quarters—the same utter discontent and disaffection, with contempt for the cowardice displayed in all the precautions for seclusion, the most serious symptom being the evident disloyalty in the army, as shown in the arrests of officers, and such a gathering as took place the evening of the issue of the manifesto. It so happens that the superior officer, who telegraphed at once to Gatchina as to the unfavourable impression produced, is now designated by the Emperor chief of the staff in the place of Count Heidla. The old War Minister, Milutine, and the new one, Vanofsky, both represented to the Emperor in favour of Obrotcheff a very able and experienced man—and told him that General Kaufman (brother of the Turkestan Governor), and others who were seniors of the one designated by the Emperor, would resign. "Let them resign, the stupids," was the reply. Even less gracious and more insulting was his reception of Scobeleff, to whom he did not express a word of thanks, but reproached him for having (by the successful manner in which he had done the work assigned to him by the late Emperor) embroiled him in Europe (England of course is meant), where his victories had made so much ado. Scobeleff was stupefied, and has gone away, like Melikoff and Abaza, thoroughly discouraged and hopeless of any good with such a feeble and incapable character. Ignatieff probably will be clever enough to get rid of the fanatic Pobedonotseff, who prompted the manifesto and only believes in clerical influences (in this country simply nil). He may then persuade the Emperor that some reforms are indispensable, as he wishes to play a liberal rôle, and will initiate something in the direction of the Provincial Assemblies. But whether this will inspire and restore the confidence which the intelligent classes had in Melikoff is very doubtful, as Ignatieff is so well understood personally that no one has any confidence in him. Altogether the prospect is very gloomy. Against all this there is the chance that the Emperor will recall Melikoff—keep his word to him—and leave him to choose his Ministers. But this chance is small with a weak and obstinate character, influenced by fanatical arguments of "Divine right," &c. Meantime, the disaffection grows daily, rising upwards amongst the higher classes, who are ashamed of an autocrat hiding himself from his capital and his subjects, and doing nothing for the Empire. With such a man as Ignatieff at the helm, there is no saying what desperate foreign adventures he may launch into to divert for awhile attention from home affairs. As long as Germany keeps with Austria, the Russians can do nothing in the direction of Constantinople; but Persia is now an easy morsel for them to swallow, and the Tekkes will be valuable auxiliaries when they want to have Herat.

CLUB-BORES.

The Carlton Club has been sitting, in a judicial way on one of its members. This member of the Carlton Club seems to have been what Thackeray's waiter called "a harbitrary gent." The servants of the club had to complain that he "did not make their lives so sweet to them that they (the servants) greatly cared to live," if we may parody Arthur's address to his erring queen. The Carlton Club have not made a vacancy in their Conservative ranks by requesting the arbitrary member to withdraw. He had not supported Mr. Gladstone. But his conduct was deemed, on the report of the Committee, worthy of being considered by the Club. And that is always something. In an age when clubs are really almost universal, most men have had occasion to wish that their society would sit occasionally on some of the members. The member who bullies the servants is a not uncommon specimen of the club-bore. He may be called the bore truculent. He has been excellently caricatured by Thackeray in the "Book of Snobs." There we have the club-bore who makes such a fuss about his chop, and scolds the waiter so terribly. "Look at it, sir, is it a chop for a gentleman? Smell it, sir; is it fit to be put on a club-table?" These, or such as these, are the words of the gallant terror of waiters. Now it is clearly unjust to make a waiter responsible for the errors, however grave, of a very different character, the cook. But this mistake the arbitrary gent is continually making. The cook is safe in his inaccessible stronghold, down below. He cannot be paraded for punishment on the quarter-deck where Captain Bragg, of the Gunboat and Torpedo Club, exercises justice. Therefore the miserable waiter is rebuked in tones of thunder because the Captain's steak is underdone or because Nature (or the market gardener) has not made the stalks of asparagus so green and succulent as their charming tops

People who do not know the scolding club-bore at home are apt to be thankful that they are not favoured with his intimate acquaintance, and are doubly grateful that they are not members of his family. For if, in a large and quiet room of strangers, a man can give loose to his temper without provocation, and outroar the thunder, what must this noisy person do at home? "In an English family," says a social critic, "the father is the man who shouts." How the club-bore must shout when he is in his own castle, surrounded only by his trembling kindred and anxious retainers! In his castle there is no one to resist or criticise him—unless indeed his wife happens to be a lady, like Clytemnestra, of masculine resolution. In that case the arbitrary gent may be a father of a family who is not allowed to shout at home, and is obliged to give nature free play by shouting abroad.

There are plenty of other club-bores besides the man who rates these generally affable and well-behaved persons, the club servants. One of the worst is the man whom you never see anywhere except at the club, and whom you never fail to see there. It is bad enough when you have no acquaintance with him. Murders have probably been committed by sensitive persons for no better reason (often for worse reasons) than that a man is tired of seeing some one else going about. His voice, his manner, his cough, especially his cough, become unendurable. People who cough in clubs are generally amateurs of the art. They are huskier, more wheezing, more pertinacious in working away at a cough till they have made it a masterpiece than any other mortals. We believe that Club Asthmats (it is quite as good a word as "Æsthetes") practise in the Reading Room of the British Museum, where they acquire their extraordinary compass and mastery of various notes. Be this as it may, the cough which drives every one but its owner out of the room (though doubtless an affliction to the proprietor) gives him rank as a club-bore of the finest water. The bore who always enters into conversation, though he has nothing to say, merely because you used to dislike him at school, or college, or elsewhere, is another common annoyance. The man who is engaged, apparently, on a large work, and who rushes about the library hunting out Proclus and Jamblichus when other occupants of the room wish to be quiet, is naturally detested. Most men are the bores of some other person. People of watchful mind and intelligent habit who talk in the drawing-room are regarded as bores by fat old gentlemen who wish to sleep there. And as these gentlemen turn the drawing-room into a dormitory, which resounds with their snoring, they in turn are bores to people who wish to read the papers. But if these students drop the poker with a clang, or dash down small tables in order to waken the sleepers, they in their turn give a good deal of annoyance. The man who talks about politics at great length is only one of the common bores of the world transported into a club. But the man with a voice which in ordinary conversation pierces through all the hum of voices, like a clarion note in battle, would be a bore anywhere. If he were in the wilderness of Sinai, he would annoy the monks in the convent near the top. His voice is one of those terrible inscrutable scourges of nature, like the earthquake and the mosquito, which tax our poor human wisdom to reconcile with any monistic theory of the benevolent government of the universe. Once admit an evil principle, however, and the thing is clear. The club-bore with the trumpet tones, which he cannot moderate, is possessed on this theory by a fiend. As men are talking quietly of turnips in one corner of the room, of rent in another, and of racing in a third, his awful notes blend in from the fourth corner with strident remarks on Bulgarian philology.

The ancient Greeks were well accustomed to club life, for each of their little cities was only a large club. They had therefore to deal with the problem of bores. Some of them consequently had the institution of annually devoting to the infernal gods the most unpopular citizens. These persons were called *catharmata*, which may be freely translated "scapegoats." Could not clubs annually devote one or more scapebores to the infernal gods? They might ballot for them of course on some merciful and lenient principle. One white ball in ten or twenty black ones might enable the bore to keep his membership for the next year. The warning, if he only escaped this species of ostracism very narrowly, might do him a great deal of moral good. Of course the process would be unpleasant, but it is seldom agreeable to be done good to. Occasionally even the most good-natured members would stand apart, not voting, or even would place the black ball in the mystic urn. Then the scape-bore would have his subscription return to him, and would be obliged to seek in other haunt servants to swear at, and sofas to snore on. Another suggestion, that members should be balloted for anew every five years, would simply cause clubs to be depopulated. Pall-mall and St. James's would be desolate, mourning their children, and refusing comfort. The system would act like a proscription. People would give up their friends that they might purchase aid against their enemies. Clubs are more endurable as they are, though members do suffer grievously from the garrulity, the coughs, the slumbrous tendencies and the temper of their fellow-men.—*Daily News.*

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TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

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Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London. Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

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THE SAFEST AND ONLY RELIABLE
PREPARTION OF PHOSPHORUS.

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DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, is prepared on a New Principle, by which all possibly risk and disagreeable after effects are entirely prevented.

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DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—The Only medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and worthless imitations bearing similar names; they are in no way recognized by the medical profession. Being prepared from Obsolete Formulas, they are absolutely unreliable, and in some cases positively dangerous.

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HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Discovered and so named, A.D. 1862, by R. D. LALOR, M.D.

To residents in India, China, and the Colonies it will prove invaluable as a Reliable Liver Tonic and a Vitalising Restorative.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a Pure Solution of Phosphorus, pleasant in flavour and appearance, being a perfectly Bright Liquor, combined with Vegetable Alkaloids, possessing marvellous Curative Properties, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, free from all Dangerously-Active Drugs; innocent in its action, and pronounced by the highest Medical Authority to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elaborating the Vitality of the Body; by its supplying all the essential constituents of the Blood, Brain, and Nerve Substance; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the System to the highest degree, thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhausting Wear and Tear of Life resulting from Overtaxed Energies of Body or Mind, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain, Nervous, and Muscular Systems which renders the Mind Cheerful, Happy, Brilliant, and Energetic.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Surpasses all the known therapeutic agents of the present age, for the Speedy and Permanent Cure of all Derangements of the Nervous and Blood Systems.

Nervous Prostrations, General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Softening of the Brain, Paralysis, Pains in the Back, Affections of the Kidneys, Urinary Deposits, &c., Asthma, Scrofula, and Skin Diseases, Wasting or Withering of the Muscles, Impure and Impoverished Blood, Premature Decay and all morbid conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the vital forces arising from whatever cause.

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DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is Two-fold and Specific; on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes Nervous Energy; and on the other the most powerfull Blood and Flesh-generating Agent known; therefore a Marvellous Medicine for Renovating Impaired and Broken-down or Exhausted Constitutions, making the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated.

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Tens of Thousands of the people of India are to-day dying from the effects of Brain-disease, Dyspepsia or Disordered Liver, which sap the springs of life. The results of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of enjoyment and usefulness, as it ought to be. There is not any good reason for this, seeing the united testimony of a great number of sufferers establish that DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is superior to any Medicine yet discovered for the cure of Nervous and Mind Diseases, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints in all their varied forms. The promptness and certainty of its action is such that when the fire of life seems to be dying out in the system, and the mind sympathising with the body is reduced almost to a state of imbecility, this mighty Restorative, by a few doses, seems as it were to lift the sufferer out of the slough of despond, and recruit and reinvigorate both the frame and the intellect.

TWENTY YEARS' PUBLIC TEST

Prove these facts unimpeachable, being fully borne out by thousands of testimonials from every nation and country in the world, freely offered by distinguished families, private persons, military, naval, scientific, and professional men who are well known, and who have experienced from its use all the benefits here indicated.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Export, Wholesale and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS the name Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England, is blown in the glass of each Bottle, and every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England, engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners; if not, it is a forgery, and you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation.

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IS THE
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) discovered a remedy, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the sole inventor, and it is therefore evident that, as he has never published the formula, anything else sold under the name Chlorodyne must be a piracy.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—All attempts at analysis have failed to discover its composition.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See the *Times*, July 13, 1864.

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This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

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From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"CHLORODYNE is almost valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

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Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866:—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

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Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdee
Kussarah*
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Bailgaum
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Lassulgaum
Munmar
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Sisowlee
Julgaum
Bhadli
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Khanapur
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Dongergaum
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Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee for Hoshengabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*¶
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Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail
Chindwara
Satari
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Narel
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Kurjut*†
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Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaum
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona†¶¶
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond†
Borebail
Deoksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Poomulwaree
Warrengaum
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Marheh
Unger
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Goodoor
Goolburga
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¶ 30 minutes for Dinner. ¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner.

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Bhynder
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